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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 15.

☞ See Interesting Reading on Fourth Page.

City and Suburban.

THE WEATHER is so inclement, the picnic of the Ladies' Memorial Association, will be postponed.

MEETING OF FOREIGNERS OF THE COUNTY.—A meeting of the citizens of Fulton county of foreign birth will be held Friday night, the 16th instant, 8 o'clock P. M., at James' Hall. Important business will be transacted and a general participation of all concerned is desired. CH. RAUSCHENBERG, Chairman.

Committee—L. H. Alexander, Ed. Mercer, R. Young, M. V. D. Corput, F. Corra, D. Bain, Jos. Gordon.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The State Democratic Executive Committee assembled this morning at room No. 46 in the Capitol building. A quorum was present. Col. J. H. Christie was temporarily called to the chair. Col. Thomas Hardeman, Jr., was unanimously elected, by acclamation, the permanent chairman of the committee, and Col. I. W. Avery permanent Secretary.

The Chairman stated that he had been notified by General A. R. Lawton, of Chatham, that on account of absence from the State he would be unable to serve as Committeeman for the State at large. On suggestion of the Committee Col. John L. Harris, of Brunswick, was appointed in the place of General Lawton.

The Committee adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock.

Georgia News.

Greeley stock is evidently rising in Macon. A fire company has been organized in East Macon. The residence of Mr. Jink Knott, beyond Troup Hill, was burned up Wednesday morning. Charley Ells was severely but not dangerously injured by the bursting of a gun on Tuesday. A large number were present at the ratification meeting in Macon Tuesday night. There was great enthusiasm. Colonel Whittle presided. Hon. Eli Shorter, Hon. H. V. M. Miller, Hon. C. Peeples, Hon. R. P. Trippe, Hon. Thomas Hardeman and Colonel J. B. Weems made telling speeches. *Telegraph and Messenger.*

The citizens of Barnesville are taking steps to organize a joint stock company to build a male and female high school.

A negro was killed on Sunday last on the plantation of Mr. R. Rutherford, near Culloden. The aggregate value of the property returned in Monroe county is $2,443,283; value of taxable, after making the legal deduction $2,264,084.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

We are not aware that we ever at any time heard of so much sickness in Decatur county outside of Bainbridge. In the city there is a great deal, too. On Sunday last Mr. Campbell was out near old Fort Scott, in Decatur county, hunting up his cattle, accompanied by a negro man, when a heavy wind and rain storm coming up, they tied their horses to a tree and sought refuge in an old deserted barn. The storm having ceased, they went to re-mount their horses, when they found the tree to which they had been tied had been blown down, breaking the spine of the horse and severely injuring the mule. We have the word of Hon. J. L. Seward as our authority in saying that his name was signed to that call for a Bolters' Convention to meet in Atlanta on the 20th instant, without his knowledge. He said, in a private conversation in Albany, that he was not in sympathy with the movement at all, and that he had no more idea of acting with the "straight outs" than he had of being a candidate for Congress.—*Bainbridge Sun.*

A meeting of the Directors of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company was held in Augusta on the 13th instant. Nothing of importance was transacted.—*Constitutionalist.*

The straight-outs of Columbus held a meeting on the 13th, passed resolutions, and appointed delegates to Atlanta. Some eighty persons were present, about one-fourth of whom were spectators. While the meeting was very harmonious, we still think that it has done no possible good, and may effect harm to our own State. While at Baltimore some one asked Gen. Benning: What are Mr. Stephens and Gen. Toombs doing? The General replied: "They are trying to dig up *yesterday*, and I won't come."—*Columbus Sun.*

Gen. E. C. Alexander has been elected to the chair of Military Science and Mechanics in the University of Georgia, a position which his talents and attainments will adorn. It is gratifying that such capable and true Southern men are being selected to aid in the education of Southern youth.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

The Senate, by a very decisive vote, has refused to vacate the State Road lease. This we believe is right, and in entire consonance with the people on this subject.—*West Point News.*

Revivals of religion have taken place in nearly all of the country churches near Newnan.—*People's Defender.*

The remains of the Mrs. John O. Mell have not as yet been discovered. It is stated that Col. James Atkins, the Collector of Savannah, will probably be the Radical candidate from this District for Congress. On Monday a disturbance originated in the Ogeechee District, near the twelve mile post, between a party of negroes and two white officers, who attempted to arrest a notorious outlaw. The officers of the law were resisted and beaten, a negro shot, a Justice of the Peace insulted.—*Savannah News.*

The McDuffie Journal says since the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Liberal Republicans, we have opposed him with all of our humble ability. However, since the National Democratic party has narrowed the presidential contest down between Greeley and Grant, we have, as both candidates were obnoxious to us, been endeavoring to occupy neutral grounds, but find the policy a bad one, and entirely contrary to our nature. We must either advocate Greeley or Grant. The wisdom of the Democratic party has declared for Greeley. Our own State has adopted his policy, and every day we hear our friends advocating his election. We cannot go back on the judgment of our friends and the almost united voice of the Democracy, hence after mature deliberation, we have concluded to yield our individual opinions to that of our party. Greeley in his formal letter of acceptance promised much to the Southern people. Grant and his party promise the South nothing, and are opposed to "shaking hands across the bloody chasm." One's mission is that of peace—the other that of oppression. Hence, deeming neutrality a dangerous policy, when the interest of our country is so much at stake, we shall in future advocate the nominee of our party.

The vote for the lease in the House settles the question, and confirms the wisdom of the people. The road is in good hands, and the State has abundant security that nothing shall be wanting on the part of the lessees to improve its condition, and make it, in its connections, a thousand fold more valuable than it now is as an instrument of development and commerce.—*Daily Enterprise.*

A. St. Clair Abrams is out in a prospectus for a new daily, "straight out," paper in Atlanta, to be commenced on Thursday. He is also out in a circular very bitterly deploring the fact that somebody says he is working in Grant's interest. We have no desire to hurt the feelings of the gentle Abrams, but we say emphatically that any man who starts a paper devoted to the nomination of a straight out ticket and opposed to Greeley, does more to elect Grant than any Radical editor in Georgia.—*Rome Commercial.*

Campbell county had a meeting on the 14th at Fairburn and appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention on the 29th at Newnan, and also selected W. H. Phillips, T. W. Latham, R. J. Tuggle, J. M. Gorman, J. C. Smith and J. W. Beck as delegates to the Congressional Nominating Convention and agreed upon LaGrange as the place, and 28th of August as the time, of holding the convention. Court is in session in Campbell.

EDITORS FOR CONGRESS.—In this State, Col. A. R. Lamar, Gen. A. R. Wright, Col. W. A. Reid, and Col. I. W. Avery—all editors and ex-editors—are spoken of as candidates for Congress in their respective Districts.

This is a flattering recognition, on the part of the people, of the labors and deserts of a class of men who, as a general rule, are at least as well posted in the politics and legislation of the country as any others, and who do more to form and control public opinion than all other agencies combined.—*Athens Watchman.*

Amendments Proposed by Hon. Carey W. Styles, to the Various Bills Declaring Null and Void Certain Bonds of this State.

Editors Constitution: Desiring that my position on the bond question shall not be misunderstood, I ask the favor that you publish the following amendments which I had the honor to submit to the Senate, and which were intended as amendments or additional sections to each of the bills repudiating State bonds in the order indicated by their numbers. The more especially intended for the bill declaring the indorsed bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company, but were cut off by the call of the previous question by Hon. J. C. Nicholls.

The remarks the Senate so patiently and so kindly permitted me to submit, on Tuesday, were based on the first amendment proposed, and were not in the interest of the bond holders, but for the good name and credit of Georgia and the payment of such bonds only as should be found to be legal and binding upon by her own Supreme Court.

I make this publication by many. If asking a suspension of public expression as to my course, till my argument shall appear in full, which will be delayed no longer than is necessary for the reporter to write it out.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
CAREY W. STYLES,
Senator Tenth District.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. —. Be it further enacted, That His Excellency, the Governor of the State, be and he is hereby authorizdd to receive propositions from the bondholders of issues mentioned in this act, at what prices and upon what consideration they will surrender their said bonds and indorsed railroad bonds to be cancelled, and will finish and complete the roads, upon which said indorsed bonds were issued, and to report the same to the next Legislature, with a view of completing said roads and saving the State from the injury that may flow from hasty action in now repudiating said liabilities, and rendering comparatively valueless the millions of money already invested in said roads.

SEC. —. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of this State in issuing the gold bonds of the Brunswick and Alabany Railroad Company acted as the agent of the State only, and not by virtue of the sovereign power vested in him by the Constitution as Governor of the State.

Except such bonds heretofore issued by this State, as shall be declared by the Supreme Court of this State to be legal and valid and for the purpose of ascertaining this fact the holders of bonds of the State of Georgia may bring suit upon the same in the county of Fulton, in this State, and service of the same may be made by service upon His Excellency Governor for the time being, who is hereby directed and required to employ competent counsel to defend such suits and the said suits so instituted shall proceed to judgment with all the rights of appeal, and writ of error upon the part of either party as in other cases under the laws of this State.

To the Members of the Legislature:

GENTLEMEN—A bill has been passed, but afterwards reconsidered, in the Senate to take away a third of the land scrip bestowed upon the State University, and to confer the same upon the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega.

Another bill has been introduced revoking another third of the same grant from the University and giving it to the Atlanta negro College.

Without taking into consideration the folly of frittering away the fund by dividing it among so many as to make it useful to none at all; without calling your attention to the fact that these institution, are neither of them in a condition to avail themselves of the scrip, unless the State aids them by further appropriation; without, in short, entering into a discussion of any of the numerous and sufficient reasons why the land grant should have been given to the University, I propose simply to present the matter to you as a bare, unincumbered question of justice, and I do most earnestly and solemnly adjure you to give me a hearing.

This disposition of the land scrip was made by Governor Smith in strict conformity with the terms of the law, a law too, not passed by any mongrel Bullock legislation, but by the Legislature which met during Gov. Jenkins' term. Gov. Smith was literally compelled to dispose of the Grant as he did, in order to save it from forfeiture and reversion to the United States government. Now, having done this—having formally and legally constituted the University proprietor of the whole amount, and the University having, through its authorized agents, formally accepted it, and having acquired a vested right and title to the property, with what shadow of justice can the Legislature revoke the grant? With no more than they can repudiate their regularly issued bonds, or be guilty of any other act of bad faith and violated honor.

The Trustees of the University, assuming the disposition of the scrip to have been made in perfect conformity with the law, and never for a moment conceiving it possible that the State would or could break its plighted word, have gone on to organize more thoroughly their department of agriculture and mechanical science; have elected new Professors; have compromised themselves in various ways upon the very natural hypothesis that their tenure of this property was absolute and irrevocable. Will the State, can the State, place these gentlemen in the attitude of trusting too implicitly in the good faith of the Commonwealth?

Think of this, gentlemen, before you act; and whatever you do, bear in mind that every other consideration must yield to that of JUSTICE.

South Carolina News.

Mrs. General Robert Anderson, of Charleston, is dead.

John A. Boswell, late Postmaster of Camden, has been committed to jail on a charge of embezzling.

Horse thieves are flourishing in Pickens county.

But few sales are reported from all parts of the State on salesday.

A number of sudden deaths have taken place in Charleston during the past three weeks.

The mortality in the neighborhood of Camden is greater than ever before.

De Mortuis.

Dr. Lowell Mason, formerly of Savannah, is dead.

Mr. James Lovilace, of Columbus, died August 10th.

Mrs. Evilina Lafitte, of Augusta, died August 11th inst.

Scandal for the Ladies.

A 'bus is usually oblong in shape; a kis a-lip-tickle.

The circulating Library at Long Branch fails to circulate; its contents do not make good bustles.

It doesn't mattter how watchful and vigilant a girl is; if a rude fellow kisses her, it is ten to one he will do it right under her nose.

Since Greeley fans have made their appearance in Norfolk, Va., the girls now say, instead "of Chawks, fan thine own," "Augustus, dear, please Greeley me."

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, August 15, 1872.

Senate called to order by President Trammell.

Prayer by Rev. R. C. Ketchum.

Hon. G. W. Peddy moved to reconsider the action on the bill authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Heard county to purchase the Franklin bridge, and issue bonds. Bill reconsidered, rules suspended, bill taken up, amended and passed.

Hon. W. M. Reese moved to reconsider the action on the bill to facilitate the collection of the poll tax for 1868, 1869, 1870. Motion prevailed, rules suspended, and bill referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bills on third reading:

To relieve the securities of Henry A. Rist, Tax Collector of Clay county. Lost by yeas 14, nays 19. (This was the bill pending at the hour of adjournment last night.)

The joint committee to investigate the conduct of Judge Noel B. Knight, of the Blue Ridge Circuit, reported that the charge of incompetency was not sustained and the evidence was that Judge Knight was a man of honor and uprightness.

Hon. M. A. Candler offered a resolution that the committee on the management of the Western and Atlantic Railroad be continued with power to compel agents to settle with the State their indebtedness to it.

Rules suspended and the bill taken up.

Hon. C. W. Styles opposed the resolution and moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Hon. M. A. Candler seconded the motion, and the bill was so referred.

Another resolution offered by Senator Candler authorizing the Attorney General of the State to prosecute civil and criminal suits in behalf of the State was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Hon. J. T. Burns moved to suspend the rules and take up a bill relative to the pay of grand and traverse jurors and bailiffs in Taliaferro county.

Rules suspended and bill taken up.

Hon. J. T. Burns offered a substitute entitled a bill to compensate grand and traverse jurors and bailiffs in this State. The compensation is fixed by the ordinaries at not exceeding $2 per day, on the recommendation of the grand jury. Substitute adopted.

Hon. J. A. Jervis moved to suspend the rules and take up the House bill to amend the charter of the Lookout Mountain Railroad, which prevailed. The bill was amended and passed.

Hon. Geo. Hillyer moved to suspend the rules to introduce a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

The General Assembly had passed bills declaring null and void certain railroad bonds, illegally issued. But the next Legislature might repeal these acts. He was in favor of locking the door and throwing the key away.

The proposed amendment reads as follows:

The General Assembly shall have no power to recognize as legal, or make provision by law, for the payment of the illegal and fraudulent indorsement of the bonds of various railroad companies, and other bonds mentioned in the several acts of the Legislature, passed at the July and August session of 1872, declaring the State's non-liability upon the same.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules by yeas 16, nays 9.

The message from his Excellency the Governor transmitting a communication from ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins was taken up and referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

The message from his Excellency the Governor recommending that the tax on printing offices be remitted, was taken up and referred to the Finance Committee.

Bills read third time:

To authorize R. J. Youngblood to practice medicine in the counties of Greene, Madison, and Putnam.

Senators Smith, Peddy and Mathews opposed the passage of the bill.

Senator Griffin thought it ought to pass. When he was well he didn't want a doctor; when he was sick he wanted a doctor as bad as any one.

Senator Jones said that when a bill was offered benefiting lawyers every lawyer went for it; whenever a bill was offered for the benefit of a doctor the doctors pitched into it.

Senator Trammell proposed to amend by inserting the name of A. J. Keith, of Whitfield county.

Senator Estes proposed to amend by adding "provided they have attended a regular course of medical lectures."

Senator Bruton proposed to amend by adding the names of Lee Smith and Colonel J. D. Robinson, Jr., of Atlanta.

On motion of Senator Conley the bill and amendments was tabled.

To consolidate the offices of Clerk of the Superior Court and Ordinary, and of Sheriff and Tax Collector in Baker county. Passed.

To change the time of holding Cherokee Superior Court. Passed.

To amend section 1634 of the Code. Makes the Governor's salary $6,000. Lost.

To authorize the Governor to institute suits in certain cases. Made the special order for Saturday.

To amend the act incorporating the Cherokee Manufacturing Company, and change the name to the Joe Brown Manufacturing Company. Passed.

To incorporate Dawsonville. Passed.

To authorize a counter showing to motions for continuance in criminal cases. Passed by yeas 21, nays 12.

House bill to relieve the securities of S. C. Shivers, Tax Collector of Hancock county. Passed.

House bill to prevent the sale and purchase of agricultural products beetween sunset and sunrise in Lincoln, and other counties, without permission of owner of land on which the product is raised.

Hon. T. J. Simmons moved to add the county of Monroe. Agreed to.

Hon. Reuben Jones moved to add the counties of Early, Webster and Schley. Agreed to.

Hon. W. P. Mathews moved to add the counties of Talbot, Taylor and Upson. Agreed to.

Hon. J. C. Nicholls moved to add the counties of Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn and Camden. Agreed to.

J. B. Devaux moved to strike Jones county from the list. Lost.

T. G. Campbell moved to strike the counties of McIntosh and Liberty from the list. Lost.

Hon. J. M. Colman moved to strike Glynn county from the list. Lost—yeas 15, nays 15, the President voting nay.

Hon. B. Conley moved to table the bill and amendments. Lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Brown, Bruton, Campbell, Clark, Colman, Conley, Crayton, Deveaux, Erwin, Griffin, Jervis, Park, Styles, Wallace—15.

Nays—Black, Burns, Candler, Cone, Heard, Hicks, Hillyer, Hoyl, Jones, Kirkland, Kibbee, Lester, Matthews, Nicholls, Peddy, Reese, Simmons, Steadman, Wellborn—19.

Senator Styles explained that he regarded the bill unconstitutional, mischievous in policy, injurious to the planting interest in its operations and results and, according to the best information from his constituents of Dougherty, they did not desire it in its present shape, and therefore, voted yeas.

I. H. Anderson moved to strike Houston county from the list. Lost by yeas 16, nays 17.

Hon. C. W. Styles moved to amend by inserting the proviso that the seller in Dougherty county shall not be subject to indictment under the act. Lost.

Hon. B. Conley moved as an amendment that the proviso extend to all the counties named in the bill. Lost.

Hon. W. M. Reese offered an additional section providing that no prosecution should be made against employees who were not allowed a reasonable time between sunrise and sunset to sell his products. Agreed to.

On motion, the county of Dougherty was stricken from the list.

The bill was then passed by yeas 20, nays 11.

To make penal, the unjust and unfair, garbling of evidence.

Hon. J. C. Nicholls called the previous question on agreeing to the report of the Committee that it do not pass.

The call was not sustained.

Hon. J. R. Brown moved to strike out all except the section declaring it to be the right of parties to be heard before committee.—The motion to strike out prevailed.

Hon. C. C. Kibbee moved to table the bill as amended for the balance of the session, which prevailed by yeas 21, nays 10.

Leaves of absence granted to Senators Brock, McWhorter and Styles.

On motion Senate adjourned until 8½ o'clock P. M.

HOUSE.

House met. Speaker Cumming in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jones.

Mr. Pattillo moved to reconsider the action of the house on yesterday authorizing State indorsement on the bonds of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

Mr. Hunter move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The motion prevailed by yeas 73; nays 49.

The following Senate bill was read the third time, and passed.

To incorporate the Atlanta and Tennessee Railroad Company.

Mr. Hudson moved to reconsider the action of the House yesterday, in refusing to change the lines between Wilkinson and Baldwin counties. The motion prevailed, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. Hudson offered a substitute, changing the lines between the counties, which was adopted.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS

of yesterday, being the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Bacon, on yesterday, providing for the manner of compensating members of the Investigating Committee, was taken up.

The resolution of Mr. Glenn which was recommended by the Finance Committee, provides for the appointment of two from the Senate and three from the House, who shall investigate the nature and kind of the service of the various Committees, and the expenses incurred, and report to the House such compensation as they deem the Committeemen and their assistants are entitled to.

Mr. Heidt offered a substitute returning thanks to the various Committees for their able and efficient service, and providing for the appointment of a similar committee who should fix the compensation for the members of the various committees and their assistants, and report the same to the House.

Mr. Crittenden offered as a substitute for the whole that the members of the various committees be allowed $7 per day for the time they were acturlly engaged, the mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and their legitimate expenses, and that the Chairman of each committee be required to report to the House the number of days they were actually engaged and the amount of ex expenses incurred in prosecuting their investigations.

The various resolutions and amendments provoked conderable discussion, after which, the previous question was called and the substitute offered by Mr. Crittenden was adopted.

The following Senate bill was read the third time and passed:

To authorize the issue of bonds by the corporate authorities of the city of Dalton for the erection of buildings for educational purposes.

JUDGE KNIGHT.

The committee appointed to investigate the charge of incompetency prefered against Jude Noel B. Knight, reported that the charge was not well sustained, though in several instances he had proved himself unequal to the duty of trying cases.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD BONDS.

Mr. Graham, of Dade, offered the following bill:

"To declare the indorsement of the State's guaranty on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company under act of March 20, 1870, null and void, and to prohibit the Governor, Treasurer or any other officer of the State from paying the principal and interest thereon."

Mr. Graham claimed that the indorsement of the bonds by the Governor was unauthorized and unconstitutional, for the Constitution requires that the State shall have a prior lien on all railroads constructed within her limits, whereas the State had a lien on only that portion of the road within the corporate limits of the State, yet the entire road belonged and was under the control of one company. The act was unconstitutional because it authorized the Governor to indorse second mortgage bonds. The legislation of our State was in conflict with the previously acquired rights of individuals and the prior legislation of Alabama, wherein such legislation was unconstitutional. The Constitution of the State required that she have the first or prior lien on railroads whose bonds she had indorsed, which was not the case in this instance. In conclusion, he moved that the bill offered by himself, be adopted as a substitute for that of the Bond Committee.

Mr. McMillan thought the seizure of the road by the State authorities displaced the lien of the State of Alabama. While he did not believe the argument of the gentleman from Dade was legally sound, it was nevertheless very plausible, and he would move to recommit the question to the Bond Committee. The fact of the opposition to the report of the Committee, he suspected, was prompted by the interest of the creditors of the road.

Mr. Hall hoped the motion to recommit would not prevail. This subject was delayed for the purpose of allowing interested parties to prepare an argument in their favor, which they promised to deliver before the Committee, had failed to do so.

The motion to recommit prevailed.

TRIBUTE TO HON. CHARLES J. JENKINS.

Mr. Cumming introduced the following resolutions and moved their adoption:

Whereas, The Hon. C. J. Jenkins, when expelled by usurpers from the office of Governor, had the firmness and the courage to save the public treasure from the plunderers, and applied it to the obligations of the State, and also removed the archives of the State Treasury, and saved from desecration the seal of the Executive Department; and,

Whereas, His efforts to save the people of Georgia relaxed not with his hold upon the Executive office, but in the midst of discouragement, were continued before the Supreme Court of the States, so long as there was any hope of success; and,

Whereas, Preserving the archives and the seal until in better times he might restore them to his Excellency the Governor; and,

Whereas, Gratitude to a great and good man, deference to the feelings of of the people of Georgia, and the encouragement of patriotism and virtue in the generations to come, alike render it good that we should make and put in imperishable form a recognition of his fidelity to his trust; therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That His Excellency, the Governor, be authorized and instructed to have prepared and, in the name of the people of Georgia, to present to the Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, a seal to be the *fac simile* of the one presented and restored by him, except that in addition to the other devices it shall bear this inscription: "Presented to Charles J. Jenkins by the State of Georgia," and this legend: "*In Arduis Fidelis.*"

Mr. Cumming moved the adoption of the resolution in a few beautiful remarks.

Mr. McMillan seconded the resolution in some eloquent remarks, and hoped the resolutions would be adopted by a rising vote.

The resolutions were then adopted by a rising and almost unanimous vote. Hillyer, of Camden, Putney, of Dougherty, and Joiner, colored, voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, of Hall, a bill prohibiting the running of excursion trains on railroad on the Sabbath day, was taken up, passed and transmitted to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Paxton a bill to incorporate the Spanish Creek Canal Company was read and passed.

A Senate resolution to relieve A. B. Mallory and others from the penalties of a forfeited bond, was concurred in.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Clements, Forrester, Fain, Bell, Sargeant, Williams, Boothe, and Cleghorn of Chattooga.

On motion of Mr. Hoge, the House took a recess until 3 P. M.

Tennessee News.

The freight receipts of the Nashville and Chattanooga road for the month of July amounted to about $30,000, and the passage receipts $30,000.

Memphis has laid nine miles of water pipes.

Alabama News.

Work has been commenced on the Confederate monument at Mobile.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Terrible Storm in New York.

Heavy Defalcation in Louisville.

Blanton Duncan on the War Path.

Flare Up between the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli.

Financial and Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A terrific storm, lasting from midnight till daylight, extended throughout the entire State. Trains are delayed.

The North German brig, John Frederick, from Savannah, put in here in distress, having lost six men by yellow fever.

The British ship Cathedral, from Pensacola, for Liverpool, put into this port, leaking badly, with nine feet of water in her hold. She will be repaired here.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 14.—To-day an enormous business failure was developed here involving one of the most prominent business men in the city, Robert Atwood, a leading insurance agent and a member of the pork packing firm. He has been speculating heavily in cotton and stocks and became involved to the extent of from $25,000 to $50,000. He left on the Indianapolis train this afternoon but was arrested at Seymour, Indiana, and brought back at eleven o'clock to-night and bailed in the sum of $50,000 to appear at the Police Court to-morrow.

It is charged that he has obtained large amounts from Banks on fraudulent drafts, and on paper to which he forged the name of Dr. Lewis Rogers, his father-in-law, and other prominent persons and business men. Nearly every bank in the city is a loser. Atwood was most highly connected, and the affair is creating a profound sensation in this city.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 15.—Blanton Duncan sues the Chicago Tribune for one hundred thousand dollars, for libel published on the 10th inst.

LONDON, ENG., August 15.—The Daily News has a special dispatch from Florence stating that it is rumored there that Cardinal Antonelli has quarrelled with the Pope, and threatens to resign should the latter persevere in the policy of the hostility to the Italian Government, and also that Antonelli has requested the clerical journals to refrain from publishing the speeches of the Holy Father.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; sales 532; uplands 21½; Orleans 22¼. Flour dull and declining. Wheat nominally lower. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork quiet; mess $13 62. Lard quiet; steam 8¾a9¼. Turpentine quiet at 52½. Rosin steady at 3 90 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks firm. Gold steady at 14½. Money easy at 2. Exchange—long 8½; short 9½.

LONDON, August 15.—Noon.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 92½.

LIVERPOOL, August 15 — noon. — Cotton opened firm; uplands 9¾a10; Orleans 10¼.

LATER—Cotton firm; sales 15,000; speculation and export 5,000.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 15, 1 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—Heavy rain last night. This morning cool with appearance of more rain. Trade fair. Meats in active demand.

COTTON.—Nominally quoted at 20.

EXCHANGE.—Buying at par; selling ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL.—We quote money at 1½ per month. Gold buying at 113; selling at 115 Silver buying at 107; selling at 110.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11½; Trion, 7-8, 11½; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4 9, Augusta, 3-4, 9½; Heavy Osnaburgs 18c; Yarns $1 60.

FLOUR.—Fancy $10 00; extra family $9 00 a9 50; family $8 25a8 50; superfine $5 50a 6 50.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn 92; yellow and mixed 84. Wheat best quality $1 45a1 55; common Georgia red $1 40. Oats 55a60. Rye 90a$1 00.

HAY.—Western timothy $37a38; Georgia new crop $30a35.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed, Granulated and Powdered 14¼a14½. Coffee A 13½; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12¾a12½; Brown 11½a13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 15; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box. Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 15. Pepper 25. Corn meal $1 00. Starch 6a10. Rice 9¼a 10 for tierces. Java Coffee 33a35. Rio 23a26. New Orleans syrup 70a75; Molasses—hhds. 29; bbls. 32. Cheese, factory, 17a18.

BULK MEATS—We quote shoulders 8; clear sides 10½; clear rib sides 10½.

BACON—We quote shoulders 8½; clear sides 11½; clear rib sides 11; country hams 12½a13; S. C. hams 16a17.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12½; cans, 12½ tierces, 11.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 18; chickens 22½; country butter 20a25.

VEGETABLES.—Selling prices: Beans 15c per peck; beets 10c per bunch; onions $2 00 per bushel; Irish potatoes 35c per peck; cabbage 15 to 20 cents; roasting ears 10 to 20 cents per dozen; squashes 10 per dozen; cucumbers 15a25 per dozen; tomatoes 5a10 cents per quart. Okra 5 cents per quart Sweet Potatoes 75c per peck. Melons 10c by wagon load. Grapes 10a15c per pound retail.

NOTICE.

Still Ahead of all Competition.

THOS. WYNN'S Improved Open Throat, Curve Breast, Double X, and Self-Cleaning Ribbed Premium and Diploma COTTON GINS, with Attached Circle Flue, covering every principle of a good Gin, open to the world for Competition.

They are light running, clean the seed perfectly, whether green or damp, and turns out a good quantity and quality of cotton; will last twice as long as a common Gin, by following directions in using. My improved Ribbed Gins can be changed to equal two sets of breast. They are warranted to perform to the satisfaction of those buying. The price has been reduced from $5 to $4 per saw—purchasers paying freight—in order to induce quick sales.

THOS. WYNNE,
Bel Air, Richmond county, Ga.

CERTIFICATES.

AIKEN, S. C., May 5, 1871.

Thos Wynne, Esq.:

Dear Sir: The Gin I purchased of you last Fall is all you can claim for it, and, I think, more. It has not given me one minute's trouble, while ginning 500 bales of cotton, doing its work perfect. As you know, I use water power, and ginned, with ease, four bales per day with your 40-saw Gin.

Yours respectfully, W. P. PROTHRO.

TOWNVILLE, S. C., March 20, 1871.

Mr. J. C. GANTT, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I am well pleased with the Wynne Gin you sold me last September. I am satisfied that its superiority over other Gins in my neighborhood was the cause of my ginning double the amount of cotton that I otherwise would have done. Mr. Wynne has given the country a Gin that will pick cotton either green or damp—an advantage over other Gins that prevents great annoyance to the ginner. I have had a long experience with Cotton Gins, and do unhesitatingly pronounce Wynn's superior to any I have ever used.

H. R. VANDIVER.

aug14-d3t

THE CONSTITUTION

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IF YOU want a neat job of Printing, don't fail to carry it to

The Constitution Office!

We have just made a large addition to the Job Department—

New Type, Paper and Card Stock,

So that we have now one of the Finest Offices in th State. We are prepared to print at short notice, and in the

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Railroad Work, Pamphlets,
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Cards, Blank Books,
Legal Blanks, Statements,
Price Curents,
Wedding Cards,
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Dancing Cards,
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Day Books, Programmes.

In fact anything in the

Printing Line.

We are determined to build up a Business in thi Line, equal to any Job Establishment in the land. We offer

Superior Inducements to Merchants.

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Will Receive

Prompt Attention, and

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Our Prices and Work will Compare Favorably with that of any Northern City.

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Is heavy—equal to that kept by Wholesale Merchnts. We buy

Direct from the Mills,

And give our patrons the benefit of

The Low Price.

We run, day and night, Five Splendid

Steam Job Presses,

Doing an immense amount of work in an incredible short space of time.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Can get their supply of BLANKS from us.

Don't fail, reader, to get your Printing done at our Establishment. Advise your friends to send their work to

JOB OFFICE

OF

The Atlanta Constitution,

And they will not regret it, but always be pleased.

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W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
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jan21-dtf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after July 26th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	7 18 A. M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 45 P. M
Leave Atlanta	7 05 P. M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 51 A. M
Leave Montgomery	6 10 P. M
Arrive at Mobile	6 25 A. M
Leave Montgomery	5 50 A. M
Arrive at Mobile	4 45 P. M
Leave Mobile	8 00 A. M
Arrive at New Orleans	2 05 P. M
Leave Mobile	5 0 P. M
Arrive at New Orleans	10 50 P. M

Quickest time ever made from Atlanta to New Orleans, 27 hours and 45 minutes.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.,
Meridian, Jackson,
Grenada, Vicksburg,
Okalona and Corinth, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Mounroe,
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,

and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma, Rome and Dalton route,

296 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis,

AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridges over Tensas and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection, with only one change of cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the line Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Baggage checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Railroad Block, up stairs, opposite National Hotel.
july30—sct1—dec30-dlf

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS

BY THE

Blue Mountain ROute,

VIA

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P M train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P M, making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 9 30 A M and making close connections with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at

Meridian	4 45 P M
Jackson	12 00 night
Vicksburg	3 35 A M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at

Montgomery	8 25 A M
Mobile	7 20 P M
New Orleans	1 50 A M

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8 30 A M train of W. & A. R. R., make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

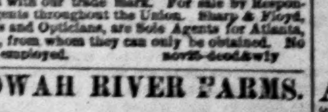
of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 30 A M.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Patona, Ala.
E. G. BARNEY,
General Superintendent.
BEAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
june5—dlf No. 4 Kimball House.

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FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!! But the DIAMOND SPECTACLES will Preserve it.



If you value your Eyesight use the Perfect Lenses Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. Spencer & Co., Opticians, New York. Caution—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by Responsible Agents throughout the Union. Sharp & Floyd, Jewelers and Opticians, are Sole Agents for Atlanta, Georgia, from whom they can only be obtained. No Pedlers employed. nov25-deod&wly

ETOWAH RIVER FARMS.

THREE farms of about one hundred and fifty (150) acres each, fronting on Rome Railroad and Etowah River, with a good proportion of cleared land, under high state of cultivation, much of which is

Etowah River Bottom Land,

And all of it very productive in Clover, Cotton, Corn and small grain, with Unsurpassed Healthfulness, will be sold or exchanged for Atlanta city or suburban property on advantageous terms. For further particulars apply to Wallace & Fowler, or Bell & Goldsmith, Real Estate Agents, or through Post Office Box 466. J. A. ANSLEY,
june28-dtf Atlanta, Ga.

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IS ready to receive ladies and gentlemen as pupils in the higher branches of education, Modern Languages and Literature, History, Drawing, Music, etc., taught after the latest approved Parisian systems.

Lessons in classes $5 monthly. Private lessons on moderate terms.

References—Prof. Jno. Isham, Dr. Boseman.
july18-d1m—thur-sun-tues

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Apples, Peaches, Melons,

TOMATOES, EGG PLANTS,

SQUASHES, CABBAGES, ONIONS,

ALL SORTS OF VEGETABLES.

Also, an assortment of Garden Seeds, Flower Plants, Flower Pots and Baskets, etc. july11-d1m

The Atlanta Constitution

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In order to establish uniform rates of advertising for the daily press of Atlanta, we have adopted the foregoing schedule of prices, and will be governed by them in the future.

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
Proprietors of The Constitution.
J. HENLY SMITH,
Manager Atlanta Sun.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

W. C. WINSLOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Practice in the Courts of the Macon and South western Circuits. Collections a specialty. july21—d1y

THOS. WILLINGHAM, JR., Attorney at law, Albany, Georgia. Will practice in the Albany Circuit and Supreme Court, also in courts of adjacent counties by special contract. Prompt attention given to collections. may15-d6m

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

W. D. TRAMMELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cartersville, Georgia, will practice in the several counties composing the Cherokee Circuit. may3—d6m

M. H. SANDWICH, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga. Will practice in the several courts of the State of Georgia. Special attention given to collection of all claims. apr7-d6m

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27-1y

PHILLIP COOK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AMERICUS, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Macon, Sumter, Lee, Webster, Schley and Dooly. Also, in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞ Office over A. S. Schumperts, Building. apr20—dom

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA. Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building Decatur street. ☞ Special attention given to Collections. apr13—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr13-d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties on appeal before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march31—d1y

G. M. HOOK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ALPHARETTA, Milton county, Georgia, will practice Law in the Blue Ridge Circuit, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Refers to General A. J. Hansell, President Roswell Manufacturing Company. march31—d1y

M. B. GERRY, Attorney at Law, corner of Mulberry and Second streets, in new Court House, Macon, Georgia. dec1-1y

JARED IRWIN WHITAKER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Atlanta, Georgia, will practice in the several Courts, State and Federal. Business entrusted will receive prompt attention. Office in front room, over Messrs. Force's shoe store, in the Blanchard Building, Whitehall Street. oct29—dtf

JOHN A. WIMPY, Attorney at Law, Marietta Broad streets, up stairs, over Peal's Saloon, Atlanta, Ga., will practice in all the Courts sitting in Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts in any portion of the State accessible by rail. All collections promptly attended to. sep24-d1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JOSEPH GORDON, HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER, Corner of Line and Pryor streets, Atlanta, Georgia. Calcimining Ceilings and Coloring Walls in every style, made a specialty. All work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Country orders solicited and promptly attended to. june15—d3m

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Hunt's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr16—dtf

EDWARD DENMEAD. B. W. FROBEL.

DENMEAD & FROBEL, CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.—Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of all kinds, Bridges, Mills, Factories, and for Railroad work of every description. Office over Glenn & Wright's old stand, on Forsyth street, a few doors below the State House. apr16—d12m

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan1-dtf

DOUGHERTY HUTCHINS, Barber and Hair dresser, corner of Marietta and Broad Streets, Bell's Marble Building, Atlanta, Georgia. Good work at fair prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. All he asks is a trial. jan18—d1y

Land for Sale

In Mitchell County.

A GOOD lot of land, 250 Acres, in the 9th district of Mitchell county, Southwest Georgia—about one-third hammock and the balance in pine timber, can be bought at a bargain. This tract lies near the Gum Pond, and is considered a better lot than the average in that neighborhood. The timber is of excellent quality. Being near Gum Pond, it affords the best facilities for establishing a steam saw mill.

Price Six Dollars per Acre.

The above land would be exchanged for unimproved property in Atlanta. Apply to
W. J. JONES,
july21—dtf Albany, Georgia.

P. H. OELRICH,

UNDER JAMES' BANK, Agent for the celebrated CINCINNATI LAGER BEER, keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cigars, etc., the best Cincinnati Beer at all times on draught, fresh and cool. july19-d1m

CHARLES BOHNEFELD,



UNDERTAKER,

And Dealer in all kinds of

Metalic Burial Cases, Caskets and Coffins.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Burial Cases, etc. Will give personal attention to Funerals, in the city or country, with a first-class HEARSE. All orders will receive prompt attention. Sole Agent for Taylor's Corpse Preserver.

CHARLES BOHNEFELD,
may14—d6m No. 1 DeGive's Opera House.

The Daily Constitution

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

Morning Edition.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JAMES M. SMITH,

OF MUSCOGEE.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872.

To LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

Democratic State Executive Committee.

State at Large—Col. John L. Harris, of Glynn; Hon. Warren Aikn, of Bartow; Hon. Nelson Tift, of Dougherty; Hon. J. H. Christie, of Clarke.

First District—Hon. John C. Nicholls, of Pierce; Hon. James H. Hunter, of Brooks.

Second District—Hon. Herbert Fielder, of Randolph; Hon. T. M. Furlow, of Sumter.

Third District—Hon. E. H. Worrell, of Talbot; Major J. C. Wooten, of Coweta.

Fourth District—Colonel J. S. Boynton, of Spalding; Hon. T. G. Lawson, of Putnam.

Fifth District—Hon. Augustus Reese, of Morgan; Hon. Joseph B. Jones, of Burke.

Sixth District—Col. Thomas S. Morris, of Franklin; Col. J. B. Estes, of Hall.

Seventh District—Colonel I. W. Avery, of Fulton; Hon. L. F. Trammell, of Whitfield.

HON. THOMAS HARDEMAN, JR., Chairman.

COL. I. W. AVERY, Secretary.

☞ Chief Justice Chase is for Greeley.

☞ The Harris Democracy recommend Col. James M. Mobley for Congress.

Great Greeley Ratification Mass Meeting at Macon.

Night before last the Macon Democrats had an immense and enthusiastic Greeley ratification mass meeting. Stores were illuminated. Bon fires blazed. The speaking continued until after midnight. Speeches were made by Hon. Eli S. Shorter, of Alabama; Hon H. V. M. Miller, Hon. C. Peeples, Hon. R. P. Trippe, Hon. Thomas Hardeman, and Col John B. Weems.

The affair was a grand success.

The Atlanta Sun.

We have tried to reason with this journal. We have labored earnestly and kindly to induce it to moderate its tone and to be *at least* a silent opponent of the Democratic party But it daily grows bolder and fiercer in its opposition, until now it is laboring vigorously to *defeat* the Democratic party of this State. It is acting contrary to, and in defiance of, the Democracy of the United States speaking through their National Convention—it is acting contrary to, and in defiance of, the Democracy of Georgia speaking through their State Convention; it goes even farther and denounces the Democracy of Georgia as the Greeley party, and is laboring to build up a party in Georgia, which, if it attains respectable proportions, will *inevitably* give the State to Grant. We say, and every true Democrat knows it, that the Sun's present political course is far more serviceable to the Radical party and conducive to the election of Grant than if it hoisted the Radical flag, for then its influence would be totally lost. We have reasoned in vain. We must speak more plainly. Our duty to the Democracy to the people who are groaning under Radical despotism, demands that we protest, in the name of the Democratic party, against the course of the Atlanta Sun, and declare that, while it directly opposes *all* constituted authorities of the Democratic party, it ought *not* to claim to be a Democratic paper.

State Democratic Executive Committee's Action.

(OFFICIAL.)

The Committee was organized by the election of Hon. Thomas Hardeman, Jr., as Permanent Chairman, and Col. I. W. Avery, Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be appointed a sub-committee, authorized to represent the Committee upon all minor questions and in the details of the campaign.

Resolved, That the following local committee of citizens be requested to co-operate with the sub-committee in carrying out its work: Gen. J. B. Gordon, W. M. Lowry, Col. Geo. N. Lester, John H. James, Maj Geo. Hillyer, Dr. H. V. M. Miller.

Resolved, That the Democracy of each county be urged to the immediate organization of working Clubs, and the appointment of Executive Committees; and that said Committees, as well as the District Committees, are requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee, at Atlanta, their organization, and the condition and needs of the campaign in their respective localities.

Resolved, That the Chairman issue an address embodying the views of this Committee.

Resolved, That a grand State mass meeting be held in Atlanta, the details to be determined by the sub-committee. Also that District mass meetings be held under the direction of the District Committees.

Resolved, That where there is no district Executive Committee, and where a convention is not otherwise called, that the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly of each Congressional District be requested to call District Conventions.

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint a sub-elector in each county to assist in conducting the canvass.

Resolved, That the General Assembly now in session be requested to take into consideration the propriety of enacting a registration law to secure the purity of the ballot box.

The following Committee of Finance was appointed: Col. J. C. Nicholls, Hon. J. H. Hunter and Col. I. W. Avery.

An offer was accepted of, and thanks returned for, the permanent use of a room in THE CONSTITUTION building free of cost for committee headquarters during the campaign

The committee adjourned to meet in Atlanta at the State mass meeting, which will hereafter be announced. The committee urges a vigorous campaign upon the party.

THOMAS HARDEMAN, Chairman.

I. W. AVERY, Secretary.

The State Democratic papers will please copy.

SPEECH OF THE HON. DUNLAP SCOTT.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Georgia, August 8, 1872, on the Lease of the State Road.

Mr. Speaker and Representatives of Georgia:

Perhaps in the history of this State and its Legislation, no question of such magnitude, involving so much of public interest, has ever been presented for the decision of a like body. I trust that, as sworn legislators, all of us have come to the investigation of this subject with minds divested, as far as possible, of personal malice, of personal prejudices and of personal animosity. I trust that, occupying the position we do, all of us will attempt at least to dissipate from our minds clouds of prejudices that may hang over them and look at this question as statesmen. The most of us are young and inexperienced; all of us are human, and not only liable but apt to err. But I say let the errors that we commit in this matter be errors of the head and not errors of the heart. God, who searches all hearts, knows that I have but one motive, and that motive is to do justice to myself, to my constituents, to the lessees, to the claimants for the lease, to the whole State at large. God forbid that I should offer or utter one word in injustice to any. God forbid that my tongue should be allowed to-day, outside of this testimony, to utter one word offensive to any living being I say, therefore, let us not in this discussion deal in vituperation, let us not deal in crimination and recrimination, let us not bring into question the motive of those at least who stand as fair as any men in the State. Let us give all credit, so far as we can, for having acted honestly, and if we come to a conclusion in favor of one party or the other, let us say it is because we believe in our honest judgment that the evidence bears on this side. And I say now, in the outset of this argument, if I utter one word in disparagement of any man on this floor, if my attention is called to it, I will make the amende honorable

I repeat that this is a grave question, and I hope that we may have the silence and attention of the House while we attempt in our feeble manner to discuss it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall lay down a few propositions, and I trust that I may discuss them dispassionately, and I hope that every man who disagrees with me may note any mistake I make, and if I am wrong, I am still open to conviction.

The first proposition which I shall lay down is, that the experience of all the States has satisfied statesmen that railroads cannot be run to advantage by the government. They breed corruption, and always entail losses on the State. The history of the country is full of lessons on this subject. Many of our wisest men have gone so far as to affirm that a State had better give to a safe private company, a railroad owned by the State, than to undertake to operate it by State officials. Even in the better days of our own Commonwealth, our wisest men, with all their ability, said that the Western and Atlantic Railroad ought to be leased or sold. The most emphatic utterances on this subject were made by those great men: Governors Towns, Howell Cobb and Herschel V. Johnson, and they were made under the most solemn sanction of their official messages to the Legislature. Is that proposition correct? Did those great and good men, only one of whom to-day lives to illustrate the past history of our State, see, or foresee, the great evil that would result from this road being kept in the hands of State officials, or, in other words, in the hands of politics.

I will not read from Governor Towns' message, in 1850 ——*, but simply refer as a correct principle, that he stated that it was a very doubtful question whether the State, as long as it managed it, would ever make it pay, and whether it would not always be a source of corruption and be managed to suit the political biases of the different Governors who came into office. I do not quote his language, but the language of others, I desire to quote, and, however much reflection, and however many insinuations may be thrown out against the last Legislature—I mean upon the Democratic minority in that Legislature—the men that proposed and passed this measure, I take it for granted that no member of this House will so far forget himself, so far forget his own respect, so far forget the glorious memory in which the State holds Howell Cobb, to disregard the advice that he may have given in the better days of the Republic, when temptations were not like they have been in the last seven years.

What did he say in 1854?

After arguing against the State's keeping and attempting to run this road, and giving the various plans that were suggested—one to sell it; another to put it in the hands of commissioners, and opposing both on the grounds that he thought the State ought to keep it, but not put it in the hands of commissioners because, if they were elected by the State only for a term, there would be the same objectionable features which he was urging against its management by the Governors themselves. There would be the same inexperience—the same want of knowledge—the same want of acquaintance with the workings of this great enterprise.

In his message, in 1853, are these words. You have read them before. They are words of wisdom, and I want you to mark them well:

"Whatever may be thought or said about making governmental offices political positions in other departments, it will not answer in the management of railroads or similar State enterprises. Such a policy is condemned both by reason and experience, and can never be resorted to without endangering the public interest. This truth is so clearly illustrated in the history of every State work when the policy has been adopted that I do not believe the experiment will again be made in our own State. The other objection is of a more serious character. It grows out of the changes in the management of the road incident to the frequent change in the executive office.

"In view of these difficulties, I submit to your consideration another plan for the disposal of the road—one which will secure the great objects to be attained: First, the retention of the State's interest in the road; second, a uniform and permanent system for its management; and third, a certain and reliable revenue from it.

It is to lease the road under an act of incorporation. Let a charter be granted with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, in shares of a hundred dollars each. The charter should provide that the company should make semi-annual payments to the State, and that the first failure should *ipso facto* work its forfeiture."

As the bill itself, if not the motive of the bill, has been attacked by the gentleman from Richmond, (Mr. Sneed) and may be attacked by others, right here let me invite your attention to certain points of correspondence between the plan Governor Cobb mapped out and the bill under which the road is now leased. Mark it. One of the strong points the enemies of the lease make is that the Governor is required, under the lease act, to seize this road at the end of so many days, after the failure of this company to pay its twenty-five thousand dollars monthy rental, is evidence of fraud and was inserted for the benefit of the lessees. Did Governor Cobb nineteen years ago anticipate that Governor Brown, Ben. Hill and Judge King and their associates in the lease would get it, did he make that suggestion in order that an inexperienced Legislature in 1870 should adopt his advice for their benefit? Could it have been expected of a member as young and inexperienced as myself, and of a Legislature as inexperienced as the one of 1868, 1869 and 1870, when our wisest men were shackled with disabilities, that we should have more wisdom and statesmanship than Howell Cobb whose memory and whose great public services this House has just recognized by hoisting that life-size picture upon the walls of this hall, at a cost of $1,250, or was it done that future members, standing upon this floor, might upon the portrait of that great statesman and be guided by the wisdom which he then uttered. This question was agitated then, when the road was comparatively new. He was a wise man, a practical statesman and not only the great Southern party leader, but a great patriot, whose fame was not confined to Georgia or the United States; but, like the sun of light which sweeps through the universe, had no bounds, save the outskirts of civilization. He said that it should work a forfeiture and that the Governor should seize the road if the rental were not paid promptly. That is all I said in that bill, and why did I say it?

My God! Is there another example in the history of this State, in the history of this country, or in the history of civilization where a small minority as were the Democrats in that Legislature ever environed with such surroundings. The Legislature was not only Radical but wickedly so. Composed in a large degree of "carpet-baggers" from foreign States, with no community of interest or sympathy in common with our people who came like the vulture to prey upon the vitals of the State, seeking to fill their pockets at the expense of our poverty and degredation. Our former slaves, without intelligence, without experience, led on by the corrupt influences of bad men, were another formidable element in that body. The Chief Executive of the State was not only a plunderer, but a deadly enemy to our people, who sought not only to override the Constitution but to overthrow civil liberty itself. He and Foster Blodgett had gone to Washington and had used the incomes of the State Road to fire the heart of Congress against our already oppressed and impoverished State. Congress had opened fire in our rear and had passed its reconstruction measures and enforcement bills and was hurling her terrible anathemas against the Democrats of the Georgia Legislature.

The President of the United States, in disregard of his oath, was in full sympathy with Congress and had sent Terry and his bayonets to Georgia to overawe that Democratic minority. A favorite official of the State Road, (A. L. Harris) who stinks in the nostrils of the people of Georgia and who stands charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, backed with bayonets, was appointed Chairman of the House of Representatives to manipulate its organization. The tramp of a mailed soldiery was heard at the very doors of the Capitol. A goodly number of this Democratic minority had been arrested by the military and their eligibility to seats on this floor, tried by a military commission and many of them turned out without the warrant of law and carpetbaggers and scalawags put in their seats by the same unwarrantable assumption of power. While these scenes were being enacted, Northern adventurers, coveters of the little that had been left us, had come upon the field of action with a covetous eye fixed upon this State Road, the only piece of valuable property that poor Georgia had left.

I say, look at these surroundings and say whether that little band of Democrats deserve the credit of saving the road by a lease from the avaricious designs of the plunderers. That clause requiring the Governor to seize the road on the non-payment of rental was inserted, not only at the suggestion of this great statesman, but under the grave apprehension that Governor Bullock, disregarding his oath of office, as he often did, might let it out to favorite but irresponsible parties, who might run it for months, perhaps years, pocketing all its earnings without paying a dollar into the Treasury until the road was completely run down. Hence I made it obligatory upon the Governor, upon the very first failure to pay, to seize the road, return it to the State, and sue the lessees on their bond for damages.

Another thing which I believe the distinguished gentleman from Richmond dwelt on with a great deal of emphasis:

As a badge of fraud in this bill is that it required an eight million dollars bond. Oh! what an outrage! What a terrible outrage, that I should have put that in the bond which would keep such men as Foster Blodgett and his type, from coming in and seizing the road! That is a badge of fraud! Let me say to the gentleman from Richmond, that if this is a fraud, only the member from Floyd is responsible for the fraud, for it was inserted against the earnest advice of the man against whom he hurls his most terrible anathemas, Joseph E. Brown! He said it was enormous! But I said that this great enterprise was in peril and the good people of the State will hold me responsible if it falls into irresponsible hands, and hence I put the bond high, and I required the bondsmen to qualify to a very large amount. I felt great apprehension in reference to this road. I kept posted in reference to the doings of parties inside and outside of this Legislature. I found that measures were being concocted for the purpose of gutting this road. One measure had already been introduced into the Senate to sell this road to a set of Northern adventurers. There may have been a few Southerners included in it. I don't know. If there were, they were simply scallawags, that's all. What was that measure? That measure was to sell this road to this set of Northern adventurers, for the sum of $5,000,000, and the same act allowed that same company to issue $9,000,000 of mortgage bonds, against the road, and the State should take $5,000,000 of those bonds in full payment of the road, actually giving them $4,000,000 of bonds to take it, and it was only by virtue of a few wholesome threats of violence that they were induced to withdraw it. They openly boasted that they had $100,000 to bribe the Legislature to carry it through. The Finance Committee had recommended a bill to appropriate $5,000,000 to put the road in safe running condition. Another bill was introduced by Bryant, of Richmond, authorizing Bullock to leave it to a certain set of men, naming every one of them, a majority of whom were Northern speculators, for the term of thirty years, without fixing any minimum price for it, none! And if at any time, during that thirty years, said company should see proper to pay $5,000,000 for this Western and Atlantic R. R., the Governor should be required to execute to them good and sufficient title to the State's whole interest in this road, and that the State should be required to take her bonds at par in payment thereof. The evidence of some of the committees shows that Kimball and others, at that time, were hypothecating Georgia bonds from 30 to 35c in the dollar, so that this great work which was worth $10,000,000, might have been bought then for a mere song. I say these were the extraordinary circumstances that surrounded the Democrats in the Legislature, and induced them to introduce and pass this bill. Judge ye whether they did right and acted patriotically, or whether, as the intimation is thrown out here, they acted simply in the interest of a set of lessees whom the opponents of this measure denounce as scoundrels.

Now let us see what Cobb says further: "The amount required to be paid by the Company for its lease should be at least five per cent. on the capital invested by the State, which might be estimated at $5,000,000." Gov. Towns, his immediate predecessor, and Gov. Brown, one of his successors, never estimated the original cost of construction at over $4,000,000, and the $300,000 now paid annually, is over seven per cent. on cost. "The charter should be for a limited time, and perhaps *twenty five years* would be sufficiently long." There is another badge of fraud! I put it twenty years! That great statesman who dwindles into insignificance, in the presence of some of the statesmen of this present Legislature, said twenty-five years: "The company should be required to return the road at the expiration of the lease in as good condition as when they received it." That is in this bill: "The improvements which the increased business of the road would require them to make would afford reliable guarantee upon this point. On the other hand the State should agree to pay the company for any increased value given to the road by the improvements made by them."

Mark it, sir! This clause was stricken out of this bill. They are bound to return the road in as good condition as they received it, but they receive not one dollar from the State Treasury for any improvements that they put upon it. Cobb thought that was fair.

"Provisions should also be made to protect connecting roads." That provision is made.

"I beg leave to report that the adoption of this policy will insure a uniform and permanent system in the conduct and management of this great work. It will be brought under the operation of private enterprise and individual interest sacrificing the investment of the State. * * * And finally insure the regular receipt into the Treasury of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum." The present lease contract "ensures the regular receipt into the Treasury" of three hundred thousand dollars per annum in addition to the interest on every month's rental.

That is not all. Let us bring on the stand a new witness—a noble "old Roman," wise, pure, patriotic, who still lives to illustrate Georgia, whose wise counsel and good deeds fill many of the brightest pages of her history. Will you respect his judgment, or will you charge him like you charge the whole of the Legislature of 1868, 1869 and 1870, of being under the influences of corruption, fraud and bribery. When he gave his testimony to the Legislature of 1855-'56, and the solemn sanction of an Executive message. Hear him:

"The road is the people's property, constructed for their common benefit, and, therefore, it is peculiarly appropriate for you, as their representatives, to prescribe the line of policy to be pursued.

Nor is it necessary to discuss the business plans suggested for its future management. Some insist that it should be sold either in part, or in whole, so as to sever its ownership from the State, or to give its control to private individuals. Others urge that it should be leased for a term of years. These propositions were discussed by my immediate predecessor, and considered by the last Legislature. They have also, in the meantine, engaged the popular mind to a considerable extent, and you are doubtless prepared to represent correctly, by your action, the public sentiment. Another mode proposed to place its management in the hands of a board composed of three commissioners, to be chosen by the people. I refer to these propositions to demonstrate what I believe to be indispensable to meet the expectations of the people of the whole State, and that it is the necessity of removing its administration beyond the arena of politics, of taking it from Executive control, of making it independent of party influences. However widely different the various propositions are, they afford conclusive evidence of the restlessness of the popular mind on the subject. The sentiment is all pervading and is manifested in a thousand forms, that is expected and demanded at your hands. How it shall be done is the question for your wisdom. I have no hesitation in expressing the firm belief that it were better to adopt any one of these propositions than to permit the road to be managed under the present mode of its organization. The idea of this vast capital being subjected to the fluctuations of party politics—confided to agents who, as a general rule, will be changed every two years in obedience to the utterances of the ballot box, is preposterous and ridiculous in the extreme. It is only railroad men who understand the conduct of these great works.

Politicians who aspire to Gubernatorial honors, know but little, if anything, about it. How absurd, therefore, to place the Executive at the head of the roads—inexperienced and therefore disqualified—and expect him to manage it with skill and success! How unjust to him! How hazardous to the interest of the people, to saddle him with so heavy responsibility! Without disparagement to predecessors, it is believed that the road has never been better managed than it has been during the last two years. Economy and punctuality in every department have been enforced; not a dollar lost by defalcation; not a dollar recovered in litigation for damages, which accrued within that period; but few and slight disasters from running off or collisions of trains; and yet the dissatisfaction and complaint, in certain quarters, are deep and loud; all, all demonstrating that the policy of severing it from the Executive control, is absolutely imperative. I respectfully urge the Legislature to do it." Who will call into question the patriotism, wisdom and statesmanship of Herschel V. Johnson?

Again: a great deal has been said about twenty-five thousand dollars per month being a small rental, and that administrations in former years had paid a great deal more and had made the road profitable to the State. Are the assertions supported by the evidence? Hear this same witness, who was twice honored by the people of Georgia with the highest office in their gift as to what the road paid the State during the four years it was under his control. Johnson was, doubtless, as incorruptible as any Governor that ever had its management. See his own tabular statement for the four years of his administration. Here is his tabular statement:

Net earnings for four years		$1,722,849 31
Net earnings were disposed of as follows, to-wit:		
For 1854—	Paid State Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
	Paid interest on bonds	11,906 90
	Paid for new locomotives	24,211 65
	Paid for cars	68,580 57
	Paid for buildings	102,727 73
	Paid for constructing new track and iron and right of way	80,696 21
For 1855	Paid State Treasurer	100,000 00
	Interest on bonds	15,536 30
	For new locomotives	20,558 50
	Paid for cars	44,141 81
	Paid depot buildings	13,290 09
	Right of way, iron and new track	236,085 58
For 1856—	Paid State Treasurer	43,500 00
	Interest on bonds	9,145 00
	For new locomotives	92,183 48
	For cars	112,082 05
	For depot buildings	43,988 94
	For construction, iron rails and new track	122,880 04
	For expenses incurred previous to Jan., 1854, Tennessee claims	67,981 21
For 1857—	Paid State Treasurer	100,000 00
	Interest on bonds	7,265 65
	For new engines	107,752 72
	For new cars	97,852 16
	For depot buildings	52,064 96
	For construction, iron rails, new track	100,047 91
		$1,722,849 31

Now analyze the statement of profits made by Governor Johnson, and it will be seen while it is put down as net profits, that the disbursements show that nearly the whole of it was expended in keeping up the road, and be it further remembered, that just before Governor Johnson came into office, that over six hundred thousand dollars had been appropriated out of the State Treasury to place the road in proper repair. Even then he found it in bad condition, and, according to his Superintendent's report, he left over one hundred thousand dollars in debt. The message of his immediate successor shows that he paid over one hundred thousand dollars of liabilities created against the road under Johnson's administration.

What is the amount of net earnings left in the Treasury after subtracting the hundred thousand dollars of liabilities against the road created under the administration of General Johnson? It is $237,353 85 for the four years of his administration.

How much is that per annum? It is $59,338 46. This was probably the first revenue the road ever paid into the State Treasury.

Now let us look what the appropriations from the State have been made to keep the road in repairs, and what amount of incomes it has paid into the Treasury since its completion in 1850. Here I propose to speak from the records.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad was completed early in the year 1850, and turned over to the Superintendent, new and in good running order. Since that time the following appropriations and payments have been made from the State Treasury to keep up the road, and the following payments have been made in the Treasury:

Fourth December, 1851, money was appropriated to pay for a lot of iron for the road, which the calculation shows amounted to $139,200.

Twelfth January, 1852, $525,000 was appropriated.

Twelfth March, 1866, an appropriation was made of $1,500,000.

Thirteenth March, 1866, an appropriation was made to pay for rolling stock purchased under the administration of Governor James Johnson, which amounted on settlement to $472,944 66.

There have been paid out of the Treasury, on account of claims against the Western and Atlantic Railroad, chiefly audited by the auditing committee, appointed by the lease act, as a corrected report of the Comptroller General will show, $453,044 up to the first of January last.

Since the 1st of January last, $4,572 56 have been paid and there are $12,000 of audited claims that will have to be paid.

The bond committee states that they found in New York that the sum of $609,000 had been paid by Clews & Co. out of the proceeds of the sale of State bonds to drafts made by Bullock and Blodgett on account of the State Road. The evidence of Clews shows that he sent to Bullock, at Washington, at one time of this money $10,000, and at another $20,000. Can anybody doubt that Bullock used it there as a corruption fund?

In 1862, change bills, redeemable in current bank notes, amounting to $89,063 20, were issued by the road upon a portion of which suit is pending in Tennessee, and thus far, the decision of the courts has been in favor of their payment. A large batch was also issued in the year 1863, but being no report of that year before me, I cannot give the amount.

At the date of the lease the road was so badly run down, that it cost the lessees over $600,000 to put it into its present condition which is not as good as new. Say, however, that $550,000 would have been sufficient to put it in good running order. This is a just charge to the expense, as the money which ought to have been put into the repairs, had been squandered and it was necessary to appropriate money from the Treasury to bring the road up to a safe working point. Therefore the amounts appropriated and absolutely necessary to repair the road, during the period of, say, 21 years before the lease, was $4,354,843 42.

Amount paid into the treasury from all sources, before and since the war, $2,189,550.

If we omit the period of the war, when Confederate money resulted in no permanent benefit to the State, it will be seen that the loss which the State has sustained by the road for twenty-one years prior to the lease was $2,165,273 42.

Much has been said about the payments during Governor Brown's administration, which was certainly the best period of the road. But that has been more than destroyed by the mismanagement of the administration. Gov. Brown paid into the treasury, in 1858, $200,000; in 1859, $420,000; in 1860, $450,000. During these two latter years, scarcely anything was expended for new iron or new rolling stock, as the road was in very good order at the end of the year 1858. If we take the large amounts of Confederate money received from the transportation of troops, and all other sources, during the war, and reduce it to good money by the table, the payment for 1861 amounts to $404,056; in 1862, $319,819; in 1863, $262,315; in 1864, $1,944—making an aggregate paid into the treasury, by Governor Brown, in seven years, of $1,958,134. Average amount paid each year during his administration, $279,733, or a little over $20,000 per annum less than the rental paid by the present lessees.

Major Campbell Wallace, one of the great railroad men of the present age, corroborates this statement. He came before the Legislature of 1869, that bad Legislature, and God knows it was bad, he came before that Legislature, and said to me and others, and I believe he incorporated the same idea in his report, that unless the Legislature do certain things, this great public interest, now worth ten million dollars, in ten years from to-day, will not have use for half of its present rolling stock. He said that the State had to buy the Rome Road, the East Tennessee and Georgia Road; that she had to build lateral roads, and throw out arms of protection, or that the lateral roads in contemplation, and some of them being built, would ruin the interests of this road. He comes up now and says the same thing, and that $25,000 is a fair rental for it.

But I proceed. My first proposition was that States ought not to manage railroads, and could not manage them successfully. My second proposition is that the administration of this road by Governor Bullock, ought certainly to remove all doubts as to the wisdom of this policy. Surely no man will say it was not wise to take this great road out of his hands by this lease. This lease became necessary to save the road from utter loss That I have already discussed. The bold move made under him to sell this road and pay for it in fraudulent bonds, made it imperative that something should be done to prevent it if possible the success of this scheme. This necessity gave birth to the act to lease the road. It was the only plan that would succeed against the scheme to rob the State of the road. This establishes the wisdom of the present act to lease it. It was impossible to pass the bill and do otherwise than confer on the Governor the privilege to make the lease. That is another tirade made against the bill. If the Democrats, then entirely in the minority, had said that Governor Bullock should not have the power under this lease act to let the road, it would have been simply saying the bill should not pass. But to guard against abuses many provisions were inserted in the bill, to compel him to grant the lease to safe, responsible and reliable men. I simply state that proposition, and the very statement itself is a sufficient defense.

Third. Thus the Governor had authority to lease, and there is no proof of fraud on the part of the lessees in procuring the contract—indeed no other bid complied with the law; and the Governor was compelled to accept that bid or keep the road in his own hands—the very worst of all possible alternatives. The rental paid is shown by every railroad man, to be ample, and as much as can be paid by any company who will run it fairly; who will run it in the interests of the people, and of connecting roads, and keep the road in good order. If this be so, and all the best informed men concur in saying it is so, then the State has not been damaged. She gets full value for her property. This being so, then the acceptance of a higher bid even if fairly and legally made, would only have resulted in throwing the road back upon the State; and then all the wise purposes of the lease would have been defeated. This failure would so have damaged the property, and the prospects, as to render it impossible that even the present sum could have afterwards been obtained for it.

I state that proposition fully, and now let us look to it a little. I want the House as I state it to hear me on that proposition, for God knows, if I know my own heart as a sworn officer of the State, that if the evidence convinced my mind that there was fraud in this transaction, I would stand up here and fight it to the bitter end. But if the evidence of this investigating committee does not show fraud, and such a fraud as would vitiate the contract in a Court of Equity, I ask you as an honest Legislature what I ought to do, regardless of the opinions of friends or any body else. According to my convictions, I ought to stand up and defend the maintenance of the present contract, on the part of the State, with the present lessees. I repeat: If there was fraud, God being my witness, I would stand on this floor and fight the present contract. Is there fraud? I shall not offer to connect the testimony as it occurred. I shall call your attention, in the first place, to a letter from the chairman of this investigating committee, Judge Reese, of the Senate, to Mr. Hill, on this very subject, dated the 9th July, 1872. I say that I want to show by the chairman who wrote this majority report. Am I incorrect in saying he wrote it?

Mr. Pierce—He wrote it.

Mr. Scott—The gentleman from Hancock, one of the committee, says that he wrote it. Now, I want to show that Judge Reese, after a full investigation of this matter, and after the committee had ordered this testimony printed, and after it was printed, and after the chairman had called the committee together again in order to retake the testimony of certain witnesses, that he says, up to that time, that he found nothing to vitiate the contract. Judge Reese virtually says, in this letter to Mr. Hill, that but for the altered testimony of Capt. A. J. White and Gen. Holt, that he would have reported against the disturbance of this lease. And here let me make this remark, that this committee, while appointed to investigate the fairness or unfairness of the lease contract, went back of that, even to the act itself, and examined witnesses, to try to establish two distinct charges. One was fraud, bribery and corruption on the part of the Legislature in passing the bill. The other was the use of the same unrighteous agencies in obtaining the lease contract. Judge Reese comes up nobly here, after an exhaustive investigation, and relieves the Legislature, and says that its policy was wise. What else does he say? "That your company was entirely reliable." He had no doubt about the reliability of the company to the State.

What else? "That it harmonized all the railroad interests of the State."

Is there a man upon this floor, is there a man within the sound of my voice, or within the limits of Georgia to-day that is not interested in some railroad or other directly or indirectly. And he says that this present lease contract harmonizes them *all*. What else? Now he comes to the point. "This examination * * * did not elicit anything unfavorable to your wing of the company in procuring the lease." But the charge is that the [Brown-King wing had already bribed and had the lease certain, if that charge is correct, and his wing did have Bullock bound to give them the lease *and there was such an immense fortune in it*, why did they take in the Hill wing, which composes half of the present board of lessees to share this *great* fortune. Answer the querry if you can?

Further, I have felt inclined (though I did not think the rental high enough by $5,000 per month,)" he thought it ought to be $30,000 instead of $25,000, but we all know he is much more of a lawyer than he is a railroad man, and that is not the judgment of Mr. King, of the Georgia Railroad, nor of Capt. White himself, nor of the other railroad men consulted. "I have felt inclined," says he, "to sustain your lease, with some alteration, but I cannot do so now, since the testimony of White and Holt has been heard," and that is the last testimony of these men.

Well, now, in reference to this changed testimony, because that is what Judge Reese referred to, Judge Reese called the committee together again on Monday. He notified Governor Brown and Mr. Hill, one of the attorneys, to be present on last Monday evening. It was for the purpose of re-examining Captain A. J. White. The committee, however, very wisely decided that as they had submitted their report to the Legislature, the matter was closed. A. J. White came up—this very witness upon whose testimony Judge Reese says he predicated his present judgment, and what did he say? After the committee decided not to reassemble, he went to Mr. Hill, and I state this upon the authority of Mr. Hill, and I believe it to be true, and I am authorized to state it publicly—he went to Mr. B. H. Hill, "I have read three of your articles out of the five." Mr. Hill tells me that he then read him the fourth, giving what he believed to be the true construction of Mr. White's testimony. Captain White said, "Your construction of it is correct. It is the construction that I intended to give. I never intended to convey the idea that either any members of the Legislature, or Gov. Bullock, or any other official was bribed, or that any money was used in any other way to procure this lease." Mr. White had been brought before that committee, without due notice to the other side, as they swear, and I can go only according to the sworn testimony. They came in and swore that they were not notified that any important testimony was to be taken on that occasion, and I say here, and I say it with all due defference to a man whom I love, and have felt honored to call my friend, and whom I consider to-day one of the greatest intellects of the 19th century, General Toombs, I say, let any fair minded man take up the questions propounded to Captain White by Judge Reese and General Toombs in that committee, and I ask would any fair minded man come to the conclusion that such questions, leading as they are, putting answers into the mouths of the witnesses, would have been allowed in any court of justice. And Mr. Hill authorizes me to say that Captain White told him he had been misled by those technical questions, that he answered often without drawing the legal technical distinction which General Toombs might draw, as he was no lawyer himself. But when Captain White was last before the committee, when Governor Brown and Gen. Holt and Mr. Hill were present also, he said that he did not intend by his last testimony to change one iota of his first testimony, and the former says distinctly and unequivocally that he did not intend to say that the $50,000 which he understood was to be raised for outside purposes, referred to either the passage of the bill in the Legislature or to influencing Governor Bullock in awarding the lease. But it was to compensate certain parties of the Brown wing who had aided in getting up this company, and who had been displaced in the combination of the two wings. There is the strongest point they have in this testimony, and there is nothing in that to vitiate this contract even in a court of equity.

Now let us see a little further. Who is claiming this lease? Here comes a company and sends in its memorial to the Legislature, and sends in its printed circular asking every member of this House to give them a list of the influential men of his county. Whether for information, or whether as a bribe, I leave for public judgment. I don't pretend to interpret the motive of that circular that was laid upon each of our desks. It was laid there by what is known as the Seago-Blodgett Company. I understand now that since Blodgett has fled the State, and Gov. Bullock is a fugitive, that they have kicked him, Blodgett, out of the Company; and that they have taken a number of respectable gentlemen into that Company who did not originally belong to it; and how can they maintain a partnership, and take new men in, and kick men out without consent? While no fraud is directly shown, in reference to the present company, the very members of the company now contesting the lease acknowledge that they attempted fraud. I have no doubt that every company brought every means to bear that they could to get it. I do not know what money they offered, what influences they brought to bear, nor do I care for the sake of this argument. I say that the only evidence of fraud, brought out clear and plain, was brought out by the very company which the gentleman from Richmond (Mr. Sneed) says ought to have this lease to-day.

Mr. Sneed—"I made no such point. I distinctly said that I had no more respect for one company than I had for the other."

Mr. Scott—Yes; but he made his appeal upon the idea that another company had offered more than the present lessees, and it is upon that idea that the whole war upon the lease has been made.

Mr. Sneed—I said that the fraud that Bullock perpetrated was in requiring of one company what the law did not require them to do—to perfect their security before their bid was accepted.

Mr. Scott—Ah! my friend, thank you. I will not forget that point. I say that is a legitimate conclusion from what you did say—that this other company having offered $10,000 more, ought to have had it.

The gentleman from Richmond takes the position that no company was required to give the bond, until the lease was awarded—until it was awarded! Who ever heard of such a thing! Who ever heard such a construction placed upon a law? Requiring a bond, and yet turning over the very article for which security is required before the bond is given! Why, suppose Bullock had turned over this lease before getting the bond, how was he to get it out of their hands? They might have gone into the courts about it and run down the road and never given it. It was the bounden duty of Governor Bullock to first require the bond, and I don't believe there is a fair-minded man in this House, who will dispute that law and reason alike required it, before they get possession.

Now that is my interpretation of it. But did this other company intend to act fairly? And I say here that I number among them many of my personal friends; and I will listen to them here whether they are honest or not. I will listen to them here whether they attempted to take any advantage or not. I will listen to them here whether they intended to deal fairly with the State or not. Here is a question asked Mr. Dobbins. He is one of that immaculate company, but I have no doubt an honest man, because he swears like an honest man. He is no lawyer though. He was doing it simply as a business transaction. He says:

Q. "What was your motive for getting Col. Blodgett into your company? How did he become connected with it?" Why, the gentleman grew eloquent when he wanted to know whether this House was going to sustain a lease let by Bullock, a fugitive from justice! Why, Blodgett was ahead of Bullock. He advised Bullock! He ruled Bullock! and are you going to support a company with Blodgett at the head of it?

Now, here is the answer:

"Well, sir, I can only state my motive for it, and, I think, I understood the motive of the company pretty well also, I had the idea that Colonel Blodgett had a good deal of influence with Governor Bullock, and that he could enable us to have a fair showing at a bid. That was my object. I only speak for myself, but, I think, that was probably the object of the company." Page 216.

Question—"You thought that by connecting him with your company he would exert an influence upon Governor Bullock?"

Answer—"Yes, sir, and that we would be able through him to control the lease. That was my idea, and, I think it was the idea of those who were connected with the management of our company."

Question—"Did Colonel Blodgett apply to you to be admitted into your company, or did you apply to him to come into your company?"

Mark that, because here is a conflict, as I understand it, between Mr. Seago and Messrs. Blodgett, Dobbins and McNaught. Seago, as I understand his testimony, says they never applied to him but Blodgett applied to them. But here is what Dobbins answered:

"We applied to him, he did not apply to us, that I know of. I know he didn't apply to me." And let me go a little further, right there. It is reported on the streets, I don't know how true it is, that they even went to his house on the holy Sabbath evening, the 25th December, 1870, and that they found that *piously good man* at his prayers, in his private chambers, when *these three brethren of* the church, Seago at their head, entered his holy sanctuary, and gave him $50,000 worth of stock, to get him to *influence* Bullock! (Great Laughter.) I say I don't throw that out as testimony. Why, sir, I think he ought to have been paid something for being disturbed in his devotions. (Laughter)

Q. "You think you would not have invited him to join your company, if it had not been for his supposed great influence with Gov. Bullock?"

A. "I don't think we should."

I don't think so either.

Q—"Is Blodgett a member of your company now?"

A—"I really do not know whether he is or not. They made some move to withdraw him, but I opposed it, and I do not know whether he has withdrawn or not. I do not know whether he is a member of the company now or not."

Q—"Did I understand you to say that you opposed the motion to put him out?"

A—"Yes, sir; I did oppose it for the reason that we had invited Mr. Blodgett to join us, and we could not go back on him If he had come to us it would have been different, but we went to him, and it would be doing him great injustice, if we were to throw him overboard. We had got him to join us, and he did not answer our purpose as well as we had supposed he would, but that was not his fault."

Mark it! One of the arguments they use is that he betrayed them; that he went over to the enemy; that he went over to the Brown Company; but Mr. Dobbins, one of the honest men, one of the original movers of it, says, "It was not his fault. He had not gone back on us in any way, and did not think we ought not to go back on him." Oh! the ingratitude of "*Companies*," composed of such men as "*Honest* Seago!"

In a question to Mr. McNaught—page 97—"I understand you to say, that on Sunday—on Sunday remember—when the committee visited Mr. Blodgett, they proposed that if Gov. Bullock desired to have any interest in this lease he would be allowed to have it."

A. "Yes, sir, I think that was intimated."

Mark it, oh! mark the great patriotism the devotional piety of that great and good man, Seago, who is now making so much fuss about this lease going to Blodgett, disturbing him in his devotions on Sunday evening, and getting him to bribe Bullock! (Laughter.)

Question by Judge Reese: "Do you think that was a proper proposition to make, Mr. McNaught? Do you think it was proper that the man who made the lease should have an interest in it?" Judge Reese is getting a little personal there.

Mr. Dobbins' answer—"I do not know. I did not consider the matter much. I have just stated it as it occurred." And they did not take into consideration what might be the moral effect of bribery, or any thing of that sort, upon high officials.

Q—"Was there anything said amongst you, at any time while getting up your company, about an interest being taken by Governor, or for Governor Bullock, or by some friends of Governor Bullock?"

Answer [by Mr. Dobbins.]—"There was some remark of that kind made. I think Mr. Seago made the remark, perhaps in the presence of Mr. McNaught and myself, that if Governor Bullock had any friend he wanted to have an interest, he would let him have some stock. That is my recollection."

Question [by Judge Reese.]—"Was not the remark this, Mr. Dobbins, 'That if Governor Bullock, or any of his friends, wanted an interest,' etc.?"

A.—"I don't remember particularly about that."

Q., [by Mr. Hudson.]—"Did you think he would influence Governor Bullock?"

A.—Yes, sir; I think that was the idea, that perhaps it might have some influence. We had taken up the idea that Gov. Bullock was rather on the market." Mark, you "was rather on the market!" "And that he might be influenced in some such way. I do not know whether it was a correct idea or not, but that was the impression which was on my mind at the time."

Now that is the testimony of these present contestants, and he swears honestly, and I believe tells the truth, and everybody will believe him that they attempted a bribe, but did not succeed, only because they failed to give the required security. Now let us hear that man whom they disturbed in his devotions on that holy Sabbath evening. "They," says Foster Blodgett, referring to Seago, Dobbins and McNaught, page 227 of the evidence, "wanted me to see Gov. Bullock, and find out whether he could not be induced to take an interest. * * They asked me to see Gov. Bullock and make the proposition that he could have whatever interest he or his friends might desire. * * * Then Mr. Seago proposed I should put down Gov Bullock's name, or some name for him, to the amount, he said, of as much as $200,000 worth of the stock." My friend from Richmond, I am sorry that in the glaring light of this testimony you should stand up here, and even by intimation declare for such a company.

Mr. Sneed—The gentleman is misrepresenting me, although I don't say he does it intentionally. I am not sustaining any company. I have said it the second and the third time and I now repeat it the fourth time. I have no more respect for one company than I have for the other. I was speaking for the whole people of Georgia.

Mr. Scott—[Question by Gov. Brown, who was interrogating the witness, p. 222] "Did you not state to me at one time, when I was telling you the reasons why I had determined never to bid more than $25,000 a month, that if you had found you could not pay the rental, that you intended to throw the road back upon the State."

Answer—"I said we made two bids—a direct bid and a scaling of $26,000 for the first year, $31,000 for the next years, etc. I told you if our scaling bid was accepted, we had calculated that we could very well afford to run the road for the first five years,"—and here I want the House again to mark the testimony of this witness—"and after that time we might, if necessary, have a very good excuse for applying to the Legislature to *reduce* the rental or *give up the road!*" Out of the mouths of their own witnesses I convict them

Such was not the intention and spirit of the lease bill, and no fair minded lawyer or Judge will ever give it such a construction. The intention of that bill was, that if any company too dishonest to pay the rental should refuse to do it, it should be the duty of the Governor, before it suffered any more than one month's damage, to seize the road and take it back. The only contesting company swear themselves that it was their intention first, after exhausting it for five years, at $26,000, to ask the Legislature of Georgia to reduce the rental, and "if you don't reduce it," say they, "we will throw it back upon you, simply by refusing to pay the rental." Mr. Blodgett, to this question, answered, "Still, you were willing to give $35,000 for it?" "Yes, sir, I was willing to go into this company, *for we ran no risk.*" Page 234.

I say, therefore, according to two witnesses of their own company, their company was conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity. Another question to him: "You thought you would throw the road back upon the State, whenever it failed to pay?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "That was your idea?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "And you made your bid upon that idea?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Another question: "Did you ever work in behalf of the present lessees, to procure the lease?"

A. "I never did, never."

Q. "Directly or indirectly?"

A. "No, sir."

Now look at it. There is the man that they employed—the high official—the Superintendent of the road—the most influential adviser of the Governor—that they actually gave $50,000 of stock in the company, and offered through him as much as $200,000 in stock to Governor Bullock, the Executive of the State, that the lease might be awarded to them. Oh, what honesty! What Representative upon this floor will stand up and say that he would rather the Seago-Blodgett Company had got it with this expressed intention, sworn to by themselves, of perpetrating fraud upon the State.

Is there a man who would not prefer that it were in the hands of John P. King, W. B. Johnston, Benjamin H. Hill and Joseph E. Brown. But, say they, it ought to pay more. Judge Reese says it ought to pay $5,000 a month more. * * * * * *

That is his individual opinion. I consulted men in whom I have as much confidence as I have in Reese or any body else, and they all said to me that no responsible parties will take it at over $25,000 per month; that no responsible company could afford to bid over $25,000 a month.

What is the testimony on the other side? A. J. White says that he understood that $50,000 was to be raised for outside purposes, that is to say to pay parties that had helped to raise the company, but were disappointed in getting in the company. He distinctly denies that any part of it was to go to Bullock or any other official to procure the lease. W. B. Johnson, Ben. H. Hill, Joseph E. Brown, and others, positively deny that the money or any part of it, suggested by Kimball, to pay these outsiders was ever raised. White don't say that it ever was raised. All he says is, that it was suggested by certain parties, that it ought to be raised. Gov. Brown, on oath, accounts for every dollar raised. All these witnesses stand unimpeached. If they swore falsely, why did not the Committee impeach their testimony.

But I must hasten on. My fourth proposition: As it is admitted on all hands that the present company is safe and fully able to keep the road, this makes the lease permanent and the payment of the rental cert in, and also is a guarantee to the State that the road will be kept in good order and made to fulfill the great purposes of its construction.

Are the lessees bound! Now I come to that question. I shall be very brief upon it, and read but two authorities upon it. Are the lessees bound individually on the bond? This, in my judgment, is not a doubtful question. First, the lease act says the lessees shall be bound. This is the individual liability clause, which every lawyer on this floor understands. It was accepted as the bid of individuals. The law under which the contract is made becomes a part of the contract itself. Again, the bid was made by the lessees as individuals. Nothing can be clearer in law than that the bid and its acceptance makes the contract. All these are on the minutes of the Executive Department as the contract. After the contract is thus made, as provided by the act, the lessees are incorporated and become a company. The bond is only given to carry out the contract already made, and cannot change the individual liability already created by the contract. The lessees are bound by their contract. The bond is given to carry out the contract, and for the securities to sign. I lay down this as a fifth proposition, that the securities are bound. First, the act specifies that railroad companies are proper securities. Second, the securities did sign the bond by their *authorized officers*, the only mode by which a corporation can sign anything. Third, this action of the officers was authorized by the Board of Directors of the several companies, and after the signing this action was officially reported to the stockholders, in convention, of the several companies. * * * * * * *

Fourth, No notice has ever been given by any company, nor by any stockholder of any company, to the State, that this action was unauthorized; but on the contrary, the very officers who signed that bond have been re-elected; contracts have been made to the lessees, and to this hour there is no complaint of this action from any company. Should the complaint from others be noticed, when the persons bound make no complaint, as long as the companies fail to complain themselves, no power, not even the courts, can hear the complaint from others. Besides, the companies themselves will not be allowed to complain after having acquiesced in the endorsement and received benefits under it. The endorsement was authorized, but even if it was not—if it was *ultra vires*—it cannot be pleaded by the company against the State, or other party, to the contract, after eighteen months acquiescence. This whole doctrine is ably discussed and decided in the great case of Russell vs. The M. S. & N. Indiana Railroad Co., 22 New York Reports, page 262. I do not want to read this case; I shall refer to but one or two points of law.

The Code of Georgia, section 2156, says: "A corporation may create an agent in its usual mode of transacting business, and without its corporate seal." Section 2166: "A ratification may be expressed or implied from the acts or silence of the principal. A ratification once made cannot be revoked." Judge Comstock, in 22d New York, page 258, says, "that corporations, like natural persons, have power and capacity to do wrong. They may in their contracts and dealings, break over the restraints upon them by their charter; and when they do so their exemption from liability cannot be claimed on the mere grounds that they have no attributes which render it possible for them to thus act. Corporations have no right to violate their charters, but they have capacity to do so, and to be bound by their acts when a repudiation of such acts would result in manifest wrong to innocent parties. A corporation is more than an agent to the shareholders. Such bodies are clothed with a legal title to the property or funds which represent the capital in trust. Judge Comstock discusses this whole doctrine of ultra vires, as to corporations and from his decision there, can be no doubt as to the liability of the several railroad companies who have signed the bond of this lease contract.

I say this, that if the directors of these several railroads, as the agents of the stockholders, have acted illegally and any wrong accrues to the company, such stockholders may go back upon them as their agents and sue them upon their bond for all the damage they have done, but they cannot upon the State. The State cannot be damaged, according to that decision. Let them go back upon the directors, their agents themselves. See same report.

I am nearly through. The following propositions are thus established:

First. The policy of the lease was wise.

Second. That the present act, authorizing the lease, was necessary.

Third. That the contract of the lease is not shown to be fraudulent. No other bid could have been accepted. The State has not been damaged by the lease, but, on the contrary, has been greatly benefitted. The road was never run so surely, so profitably to the State as it is now, under the lease. The State is not only receiving a regular, certain, reasonable income, but she is at no expense in keeping up the property and at no risk, and the road has been put in order and will be kept so without the cost of a dollar to the State, and the facts now show if the State had kept the road an actual appropriation from the Treasury of $500,000 would have been necessary. How can the State have been defrauded, therefore, by a contract which does not damage, but benefits the State. In law there can be no fraud where there is no damage.

Now, I come to an important question. What can this department do with this question? and it is an important question. The Legislature cannot annul the contract of lease. The courts alone can exercise this judicial power. But, it is said, the Legislature can order a suit. But in the courts, the State is bound by the same rules of law that individuals are. What then, must the State do before she can annul this contract? First, she must offer to put the lessees, as the lawyers say, in *statu quo*, that is, she must refund all they have paid out and expended on the contract. Will the people tolerate the paying back out of the Treasury this $600,000 the present lessees have expended in repairs?

Second, the State, by repudiating the contract, must refuse to receive any more of the rental, pending the suit, and there is a strong point, which I wish the House to mark. Every receipt of rental, under the contract, is an affirmance of the contract. Would the people tolerate a Legislature which would stop the payment of this rental into the Treasury?

I have but one more point to make, and I will conclude, that is, whether we shall open the courts for litigation with the lessees. That is what I understand Judge Reese and the majority of that committee to recommend. That we should open the courts and say to everybody, "You may come in here and test it." Who is going to contest it? The Seago company, I understand, has retained counsel and they are knocking at the door of the court. Suppose you open the courts to them. Look at it in all of its bearings upon yourselves, upon the people upon the public interest upon the whole State. If you open the court, then a receiver must be appointed. Can a receiver be appointed under the law? That is the question. My opinion is that a receiver could not be appointed under the law, because under our Code they can be appointed only when necessary to prevent waste and damage. Where can a receiver be found who is safer or more responsible than the present lessees? How long will the suit last, or what is to become of the incomes of this road during the pendency of that suit? The Federal Courts will take jurisdiction.

We know the men that we have got to contend with. We know not only their ability, legal and financial. We know the personal pride that they would bring into this suit. In the meantime the State would be damaged millions of dollars, the operations of the lessees greatly embarrassed, and no one benefitted, except those few lawyers who receive fees to carry on the suits. Besides all this, if the suit shall fail, the State will be under every obligation to repair all the damage to the lessees. Who can deny that? Suppose you should go into the suit and keep the case in suit for twenty years, and at the end of the twenty years, it should be in favor of the present lessees, which I believe it would be, I ask whether they cannot come up and sue for damages, and whether they are not entitled to damages? During this litigation, who will keep up the repairs of the road? Who can enter into combinations to arrest competition against the road, or control freights, and thus preserve the value of the property. A protracted litigation will destroy the value of the rental; will open the door to corruption, and destroy the value of the road itself. While if the lease be let alone, a steady income will be flowing into the Treasury to lighten the taxes of the people, the road will be kept in good order, and become more and more valuable as the great property of the people, and paying into the Treasury $300,000 a year is paying 3-5 of the taxes now levied against the State. The conclusion is inevitable. Instead of disturbing this lease, it is rather the duty of the Legislature, in my judgment, to rejoice that it has been made, and to look upon the lessees, not as swindlers and scoundrels, but as deserving encouragement. It is for the interests of the State to be in harmony with her own lessees.

Representatives of Georgia, I have tried to give you my honest judgment, in reference to this affair. If I have erred, it is the error of the mind, and not of the heart. God knows, as I said in the outset, if I have assumed a wrong premise, said a word to offend, if I have said a word that reflects upon any individual either upon this floor or outside of this House, not justified by the testimony, it will be my grateful duty and my great pleasure to retract it and make the amende honorable. I came to the support of this measure with zeal, not on account of any individual preference for this company, because I have as many friends in the other company that has been disappointed, as I have in the present successful company. God knows there are men in the present company, that I have attacked, that I have fought from the time I first occupied this floor on the 4th of July, 1868, up to the present time, because I thought they were politically wrong. But because some of these men may have got into that lease I cannot charge that that is fraud sufficient to vitiate this contract. I say that the great seal of the State has been given to it, that the State is bound by it and her Representatives are bound to uphold her honor in the support of that lease unless fraud has been proven.

The evidence shows that the road, in the hands of politics, has cost the State, over and above its incomes over two millions of dollars since its completion, twenty years ago, and that under the present lease contract it will pay into the Treasury, including interest on the monthly rentals, nearly ten millions in the next twenty years, making a difference in favor of the State of twelve millions over the last twenty years.

Radical Frauds in North Carolina.

The evidence of frauds by the Radicals in the North Carolina election is piling up.

These counties over voted their registered number: Bladen, 46; Cumberland, 521; Duplin, 52; Franklin, 765; Halifax, 852; Lenoir, 183; Northampton, 184; Robeson, 171; Sampson, 145.

Thus in nine counties we see fraudulent votes to the amount of over 3,000—enough to give the Democratic candidate the majority by 2,000.

☞ Columbus has a fine Greeley club. Gen. Benning, Col. Blanford, and James M. Russell are among the Vice Presidents.

The Columbus Sun throws cold water to the "strayed outs," says the movement is too late to accomplish any good.

☞ Col. Ulysses M. Robert, a native of South Carolina and for many years a citizen of Dougherty county, Ga., died on the 19th in Madison county, Florida.

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1872.

City Intelligence.

READ ALL THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUCH local matter is crowded out.

THE belle of West End has returned.

THE length of the days at present are fourteen hours.

PROCEEDINGS of the Legislature unavoidably crowded out this morning.

COL. STYLES.—The card of this gentleman will appear in our next issue *corrected*.

THE Industrial Supply Store man sends us a white Silesian beet weighing 8¾ pounds, raised in Atlanta.

LAWYERS' BOOKS.—Phillips & Crew have for sale 45d Georgia Report, just out. Bacon's new Digest, and Jackson's Index. Send in your orders.

PLEASURE.—A party of ladies and gentlemen will munch the festive sandwich on an excursion to Stone Mountain soon.

PITY.—A young lady in the northern part of the city was slightly bit by a terrier on yesterday. The terrier has a tooth for a tender tit-bit.

"CARRY THE NEWS TO HIRAM."—An inglorious little colored Ulysses Grant is drinking in Republicanism with his mother's milk at Shermantown.

A GOOD MEASURE.—The bill to create a lien in favor of builders, contractors and lumbermen, introduced by Senator Hillyer, passed the Senate last night. It is a good measure.

RAIN.—Yesterday King Pluvius reigned supreme in this city. The sewers ran with delight as the Water King came down, and gutters spouted forth their watery thanksgiving.

THE WEATHER.—The following is the state of the thermometer, yesterday, as kept by H. C. Pope, Druggist: 8, A. M., 76; 10, A. M., 78; 12, M., 80; 2, P. M., 78; 4, P. M., 76; 6, P. M., 75.

A REGULAR meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Philip will be held this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock at their rooms on Whitehall street. A prompt and full attendance of the members is requested.
By order of the President.

COL. W. G. MCADOO, of Milledgeville, is now the President of St Mary's and Western, and the Georgia Seaboard and Northwestern Railroad Companies. The latter company was organized in this city on the 14th inst.

LECTURE.—At DeGive's Opera House, Thursday night next, by E. Y. Clarke, in the regular course of Young Men's Library Association lectures. Tickets, 50 cents only, for sale at Phillips & Crew's book store. Go early and secure choice seats.

OFFICIOUS.—Upon the arrival of the Macon train yesterday afternoon, a little colored chap was presumptuously endeavoring to procure a job at the passenger depot when he had his pantaloons fanned by the boot of a traveler.

KU-KLUX.—U. S. Commissioner, John L. Conley yesterday required Robert Brown, of Haralson county, to give bond in the sum of $3,000 to answer to the charge of conspiring to kill one Bailey Murphy. The accused was represented by Col. L. E. Bleckley.

Cicero Goggins was required to give bond in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of concealing a man charged with violating the Enforcement act.

DEATH OF MARTIN ARNOLD, ESQ.—MEETING OF THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the Atlanta Bar was held, on yesterday morning, in the City Court room, out of respect to the memory of Martin Arnold, Esq., who died on Monday the 12th. Hon. N. J. Hammond was called to the chair, and Marshall J. Clarke, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

A committee consisting of the Hon. John D. Pope, S. S. Fears, Esq., Col. Cincinnatus Peeples, Col. John Milledge and Howard Van Epps, Esq., was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial of the deceased to be reported at the adjourned term of Fulton Superior Court.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the Children's Festival last night was postponed. Abundant preparations were made, and during the day, to-day, the little girls will be in attendance at the Lecture room of the church to supply ice cream, lemonade, cake, fruits, etc., to any who may favor them with a call.

The festival will come off to-night and all are invited to attend and encourage the little workers in their noble undertaking.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Friends who have subscribed, or desire to contribute, will please send their contributions by 4 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Lecture Committee of this Association, Messrs. R. G. Moore, Z. D. Harrison and Henry Hillyer, have arranged to begin a regular course of lectures. The first lecture of the course will occur next Thursday night at DeGive's Opera House.

It is believed that every member of the Association will make strenuous efforts for the success of the lecture system, and proposes to inaugurate the lectures by crowding DeGive's Thursday night. Quite a number have, with noble zeal, entered into a compact, not only to be present themselves, but to have friends present. Many ladies will interest themselves, specially, and a large number of tickets are already engaged.

SUPREME COURT CASES.

Regular Order of Business—Cases yet to be Decided.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

9 Macon	25	15 Northern	8
10 Flint	16	16 Augusta	20
11 Tallapoosa	10	17 Middle	1
12 Atlanta	21	18 Ocmulgee	13
13 Rome	6	19 Eastern	1
14 Cherokee	14	20 Brunswick	5

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *August* 15.
No. 11, Macon Circuit. John D. Gilbert vs. James Dent. Assumpsit, from Bibb. Argued. Lyon & Irwin, for plaintiff in error. Lanier & Anderson contra.

No 15. C. C. Duncan, Administrator, et al., vs. Sallie Pope. Equity, from Bibb. Argued. R. F. Lyon, B. F. Best, for plaintiffs in error. A. O. Bacon, T. J. Simmons, contra.

No. 12. C. A. Nutting, et al., vs. Thomason and wife, et al. Equity, from Bibb. Nisbett & Jackson, A. O. Bacon, for plaintiffs in error. Whittle & Gustin, Lyon & Irwin, W. K. deGraffenried, B. & W. B. Hill, Jackson, Lawton & Bassinger, contra.

Pending the argument of A. O. Bacon, Esq., the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

CASH for peeled and unpeeled peaches, and also for hides.
Parties having to sell would do well to communicate with us, as we pay the highest market value.
SHEEK & CO.,
aug16-4t. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

Local and Business Notices.

MEETING OF FOREIGNERS OF THE COUNTY.—A meeting of the citizens of Fulton county of foreign birth will be held Friday night, the 16th instant, 8 o'clock P. M., at James' Hall. Important business will be transacted and a general participation of all concerned is desired. CH. RAUSCHENBERG, Chairman.
Committee—L. H. Alexander, Ed. Mercer, R. Young, M. V. D. Corput, F. Corra, D. Bain, Jos. Gordon.

LIVERY NOTICE.—We have this day reduced the price for hire of Phaetons and Carriages for morning and evening drives.
The best of turnouts, with careful drivers, will be furnished. O. H. JONES & CO.
aug15-2t

W. H. BROTHERTON is selling the cheapest goods ever offered in Atlanta. Brown Linen Drill for Pants, 16½c.; 4-4 Slate Linen, for Ladies' Suits and Gent's Coats, 20c.; White Satin Stripe Pique, 20c.; Buff Stripe Pique, 25c.; Stripe and Plaid Japanese, 12½c.; One-Button Kid Glove, 50c.; Two-Button Kid Glove, every pair guaranteed, $1 15. Glove-Fitting Corset, $1; 16-Bone French Woven Corset, 75c.; Solid Lawns in Pink, Purple and Brown, 15c. Buff Chambre 15c. Japanese Silk Patterns, $5. Japanese Silk, by the yard, 50c.; Bishop and Victoria Lawns, 20c. Figured and Striped Linen Lawns, 25c. Parasols, 35c. Ribbons 35c. per bolt. Mosquito Nets, 85c. 3 balls Knitting Cotton, 25c. Gent's Calf Boots, $3. Magnolia, New Port and Saratoga Slippers for Ladies, $2 50. The largest and cheapest stock of Shoes in the city.
aug6—dtf

LADIES, PUT UP YOUR OWN JELLY.—Go to Ripley's, Whitehall street, buy Patent Jelly Tumblers at $1 00 per dozen, Fruit Jars at $2 50 to $3 50 per dozen, or any thing else cheap. aug6-tf

PEASE AND HIS WIFE have made great efforts to have a grand display of fruits to-day, and we hope that every family in the city will give us a call. aug3—dtf

ICE CREAM.—R. G. Thompson is prepared, from this date, to supply families, parties and picnics, with Ice Cream, in any quantity, at reasonable prices. apr17-wed & sun-tf

THEY are selling everything to close the retail business.
Don't miss the opportunity.
Call and be convinced.
Show cases and fixtures for sale.
WILLIAM RICH & CO.,
James' Bank Block,
Near Railroad Crossing.
aug11—sun-wed-fri

PEASE AND HIS WIFE always strive to make money by the amount of business, not by exhorbitant profits. aug3—dtf

PEASE AND HIS WIFE can supply the whole city with choice clear seed peaches. Also, fine grapes at 12½ cents per pound.
aug3—dtf

PEASE AND HIS WIFE still keep up their grand display of fine fruits. Dinners for 50 cents. aug3—dtf

$30,000 worth fine Furniture.
aug11—dtf EMPORIUM.

ONE Hundred Parlor sets, very low.
EMPORIUM,
aug11—dtf Kile's corner.

SHEPARD, BALDWIN & CO., make a specialty of fine Bottled Whiskies.
aug11—dtf

SHEPARD, BALDWIN & CO., are selling pure Custom House French Brandies.
aug11—dtf

THE entire stock of Furniture at reduced prices at THE EMPORIUM,
aug11—dtf Kile's corner.

SHEPARD, BALDWIN & CO., are receiving a lot of splendid Sherry and Port Wines.
aug11—dtf

GET a Woven Wire Mattress and sleep cool. EMPORIUM.
aug11—dtf

SELLING OFF!
Cassimere Suits,
Flannel Suits, Chevoit Suits,
White Duck Suits, Brown Linen Suits,
Alpaca Coats, Light Cassimere Pants,
Boys' and Youth's Suits,
At greatly reduced prices.
EISEMAN & BRO.,
aug6-tf 56 Whitehall street.

PEASE AND HIS WIFE will have in to-day, 800 fine melons; 100 bushels of peaches; 300 pounds of grapes. Dinners for 50 cents.
aug3—dtf

ICE CREAM, by the gallon or plate. Families and parties supplied. LEWIS COOK,
may8—dtf Collier Building.

FOR THE SUMMER.—I am now prepared to furnish regular meals at the usual hours. My Restaurant is fitted up for the summer campaign. R. G. THOMPSON.
apr17-wed & sun-tf

GREAT attraction at the Furniture Emporium. aug11—dtf

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
TAKE NOTICE!
Are you in need of nice British Half-Hose,
Are you in need of nice, well fitting Shirts,
Are you in need of [illegible],
Are you in need of any kind of goods for
for your wives and little ones.
IF SO, CALL AT
William Rich & Co.'s Great Closing Out Sale and secure some of the great bargains they are offering.
aug11—sun-sat-tues

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—At a meeting of that body, in this city, they unanimously decided to purchase Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, from Wm. Rich & Co., as that firm are closing out their Retail Store, and are selling out their large stock below cost. Call on them before it is too late, as this unprecedented sales only last a few weeks.
WILLIAM RICH & CO.
aug11—tus-thur-fri

FUSION OF THE GREELEY, GRANT AND STRAIGHTOUT PARTIES.—Resolved, That we will attend the GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE, and secure some of the Great Bargains offered by WILLIAM RICH & CO.
aug11—sun-sat-tues

New Advertisements.

AT AUCTION,

Saturday Morning at 10 O'clock, the 17th.

THE sale of the three Houses on East Hunter street, has been postponed until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, and will be sold on the premises for cash C. C. HAMMOCK,
aug16-d2t Real Estate Agent.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE FALL TERM of the Southern Masonic Female College at Covington, opens 28th inst., with ample corps of Teachers. Spring Term, 1873, January 15th. Board reduced to $16 and $18 per month by Col. Harper. For circulars address,
REV. J. N. BRADSHAW,
aug16-d2w President.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in McDonough, Henry county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in November next, the following described land belonging to the estate of Wins on R. South, deceased:
One hundred one and a fourth acres, more or less, known as north half of lot No. 157 in 12th district said county.
Sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors. Terms cash. NEWTON M SOUTH,
aug16-w3m Administrator.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Henry county, Ga., will be sold as a whole or in desirable quantities, before the Court House door in Covington, Newton county, Ga., during legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in November next, the following real estate as the property of Ras Dickerson, the ward of undersigned.
Two hundred two and one-half acres, more or less, of lot No. 116 in originally ninth district of Henry now Newton county, Ga.
One hundred one and one-fourth acres, more or less of lot No. one hundred and seventeen (117) in said district and county, four (4) acres, more or less, of lot No. one hundred and six (106) in said district and county, one hundred and eighty-eight and one-fourth (188¼) acres, more or less, of lot No. one hundred and seven (107), two hundred and three-fourths acres, more or less, of lot No one hundred and eight (108), two hundred two and one-half acres, more or less, of lot No. one hundred and nine (109), and one hundred one and one-fourth (101¼) acres, more or less, of lot No. one hundred and ten (110), all of above lying in said district and county. Terms Cash.
COLONEL M. DICKERSON,
aug16-w3m Guardian, etc.

OPIUM, MORPHINE

HABIT CURED

IMMEDIATELY

BY Dr. Beck's only known and sure remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, 112 John street, Cincinnati, Ohio. july27—d1m

TO RENT.

THREE desirable private residences on lot formerly occupied by North Georgia Female College, Ivy street. Apply at Pattillo's Office, Insurance Exchange, Kimball House. aug14-d6t

Dissolution.

THE firm of Holcombe & LaRue is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
John A. Chisolm, (than whom a more polished gentleman does not traverse the streets of Atlanta) will do all in his power to satisfy our numerous patrons, to whom we offer our thanks for past favors.
aug14-d1w HOLCOMBE & LARUE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES

KU-KLUX PARDONED.

Destructive Storm.

Ravages of Yellow Fever.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Alabama Radical Convention.

Greeley Makes a Short Speech.

Financial and Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The President arrived this morning. He leaves again to-morrow night. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow. Several appointments, generally of minor importance, will be made to-day. They consist principally of Consuls, Postmasters and Indian agents; none of any interest to the South.

The President will, on Saturday, give Gov. Bard an official reply to the invitation extended him and the cabinet to visit Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. Commissions of patent was to-day extended to the patent of J. C. Plant, of Macon, Ga., for Metallic bands or ties for bales.

The President to-day ordered pardons to be made out for David Collins, Wm. Teal, Amos Owen and Wm. Scruggs, K. K. prisoners, now in Albany Penitentiary. Some days will elapse before this can be done, as it will be necessary to obtain official information as to place of time and conviction. The other persons suggested by Col. Whiteley, for pardons will be subsequently considered.

The following have been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeepers in Sixth District, N. C.: Gaston Bennett, A. C. Regan, Wilson A. Donnell and W. A. McCorkle.

Three hundred and fifty dollars, a tribute from conscience, was received at the treasury, from an anonymous New Yorker, to-day.

The treasury balance at the close of business, to-day, was coin, seventy and a half millions, including thirty and a half millions in coin certificates; currency eight and one-third millions.

Probabilities.—Northerly winds and clear weather prevail on Friday, over the New England and Middle States; easterly to southerly winds and cloudy weather and rain over the South Atlantic States; light winds from eastern Texas to Alabama, and northward to Ohio and lower Michigan and Illinois, from the lower Missouri valley to lakes Michigan and Superior, southerly to southeasterly winds and increasing cloudiness and probably threatening weather, with falling barometer.

NEW YORK, August 15.—It is stated that Jem Mace arrived here this morning, and O,Baldwin is in Philadelphia. There are no prospects for a fight.

A terrific thunder storm occurred here last night. The rain falling heavily from midnight till near day light. The storm yesterday evening in the interior of the State was heavy. At Oswego the stream was raised by the rain so high that the railroad bridge is deemed unsafe and the trains have stopped running.

The German bark John Frederick, which arrived here last night, left Savannah for Stelton with nine of the crew sick with yellow fever, of whom six died prior to August 7th, since which time the vessel has been drifting along the coast from Hatteras with one seaman and the cook sick with yellow fever. She was fallen in with off Sandy Hook yesterday by a pilot boat and towed into lower quarantine. Her passage has been one of horror.

The brig Liberty arrived here last night from Manzanillo, having lost one man on the voyage. Three are sick on board, but the captain and crew deny having yellow fever. The hospital physician here, however, has no doubt that the sickness is yellow fever.

Twenty-three cases of sunstroke occurred in this city yesterday. Five were fatal. Seven cases occurred in Brooklyn.

The Sun says M. Mayerga, agent of Cuba, states that the report of a Cuban fillibustering expedition is being formed in Cuba is false.

The heat to-day is again excessive, but the weather is cooler by five or six degrees than yesterday. The thermometer to-day is 99 degrees in the shade.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 15.—A dispatch from Dakota states that the track laying on the Northern Pacific Railroad is progressing at the rate of three miles per day, and that trains will reach the Missouri River in October. The line is now being located along the Yellowstone in Montana. No opposition from the Indians on any part of the route.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., August 15.—The Radical Republican State Convention assembled at the Capitol at noon yesterday. Two hundred delegates, mostly colored, were present. United States Marshal, Healy, called the meeting to order, and nominated Justice Saffold, of the Supreme Court, for chairman. Jere Haralson instantly nominated Ben. Turner, Congressman, for the same. No attention was paid to Haralson's nomination, and Healy declared Saffold elected without putting the question, or the nomination of Turner.

Haralson demanded a division, but Healy ruled it out of order. Cries of gag law, unfair, etc., rose from all parts of the hall, during which the Committee on Credentials were appointed.

The convention then adjourned.

The convention reassembled this evening, and nominated David P. Lewis, for Governor; Alex. McKinstry, Lieutenant Governor; Pat Ragland, Secretary of State; B. C. Smith, Auditor; A. Bingham, Treasurer; James H. Speed, Superintendent of Education; Benjamin Gardner, Attorney General; Thomas Lambert, Commissioner of Industrial Resources.

Congressmen at large will be nominated to-night. It is thought that Alex. White and C. C. Sheets will receive the nomination. Not a single carpet-bagger or negro on the ticket, although all are not native Southerners. No platform yet.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, August 15.—Greeley left Portland this morning on a special train for Augusta. He was accompanied by Hon. C. P. Kimball and several other prominent gentlemen. At all places immense crowds collected to see him. At Brunswick he was greeted by deafening cheers and music. In response to the calls he made a short speech.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 15.—D. C. W. Norcom, a native of North Carolina, and an old California pioneer, committed suicide at Stockton yesterday.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton easy; middling uplands 22¼; Orleans 22½; sales 2,206 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 6,300 bales, as follows: August 20¼; September, 20½a20¾; October, 19 1-16. November 19¼. December, 18 9-16a18¾. January, 18¾.

Flour less active; $7 60a9 75 for common to fair extra; $9 80 for good to choice extra. Whisky firmer and more active, closing at 93c. Wheat 1a2c lower; winter and Western 60a80c. Corn without material change. Pork dull at $13 60a13 75 for mess. Beef dull; extra 9½c. Lard quiet at 8¼a8¾. Turpentine quiet. Freights active.

Money easy at 2a3 on call. Exchange quiet and steady at 8¼a8¾. Gold 15a15⅛. Loans from 1 to 3 for carrying. Governments opened firm at about ⅛ above last night's prices and were steady during the day closing firmer at opening prices; 81s 18; 62s 16½; 65s 16½; new 15½. States dull and heavy; Tennessees 74; new 73½. Virginias 45; new 50a50½. Consols 50½; deferred 15a12. Louisianas 52; new 45. Levee 6s and 68s 70. Alabama 8s 83; 5s 50. Georgia 6s 73; 7s 86. North Carolinas 33; new 21; special tax 12. South Carolinas 47; new 28½; April and October 25½.

WILMINGTON, August 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 20½; stock 98.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21¼.

CHARLESTON, August 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19¼; net receipts 11; exports coastwise 308; sales 100; stock 3,695.

NORFOLK, August 15.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 20; net receipts 10 bales; exports coastwise 120; stock 304.

MOBILE, August 15.—Cotton—nothing doing; net receipts 2; stock 748.

SAVANNAH, August 15.—Cotton nominal; middlings 20; net receipts 11 bales; exports coastwise 6; sales 10; stock 997.

BOSTON, August 15.—Cotton—middlings 22¼; net receipts 89; gross 50; sales 200; stock 7,500.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 21½; net receipts 50 bales.

GALVESTON, August 15.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 19½a20; sales 108; stock 1,038.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Cotton nominal; low middlings 19½a19¾; net receipts 9 bales; gross 9; sales 84; stock 6,831.

AUGUSTA, August 15.—Cotton nominal; middlings 19; net receipts 5 bales; sales 8.

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 21½; gross receipts 29 bales; exports coastwise 30; sales 93; stock 1,089.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Flour steady. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed 36a37. Whisky closed lower at 91. Pork firmer; small lots sold at $13 62a13 75. Bacon firm and advancing; shoulders 7⅝a7¾; clear sides 10a10½. Lard unchanged.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—Flour steady new $7; stock of old about exhausted. Corn steady at 46a47c; old 73a75c; new 60a73c. Pork in fair demand and firm at $13 50. Lard firm with no winter stock offered; held nominally at 8½c; steam 8¼c; kettle and summer 8½c. Shoulders steady at 7½c; clear rib sides sold at 9¾c. Whisky quiet and weak at 89c.

LIVERPOOL, August 15—evening.—Cotton closed unchanged.

LONDON, August 15—5:30, P. M.—Bullion in the bank of England decreased £65,000 during the past week. Consols and American securities closed unchanged.

Announcements.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the Democratic nomination.
aug16-dtdn A. L. FOWLER.

FOR SHERIFF.

TO THE VOTERS OF FULTON COUNTY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fulton county, at the ensuing election, subject to the Democratic nomination, associated with the following named gentlemen as Deputies: G. W. ANDERSON, CHARLES W. WELLS, C. C. GREEN.
july25—dtn A. M. PERKERSON.

J. O. HARRIS is a candidate for re-nomination for the office of Sheriff of Fulton county. He has associated with him as Deputies the following named gentlemen: WM. G. GRAMLING, GEORGE W. KRIES, W. D. BROWN, and Dr. WM. L. MANGUM.
july28—dtdn

FOR ORDINARY.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF FULTON COUNTY.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of ORDINARY of Fulton county, subject to a nomination by the Democratic party. I refer to my past official record as the rule for my future conduct, should I be re-elected.
aug6 tdn DANIEL PITTMAN.

The many friends of Col. A. J. McBride announce him as a suitable candidate for Ordinary of Fulton county. aug8-dtf

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Noah R Fowler announces himself as a candidate for election to the office of County Treasurer of Fulton county, subject to nomination by the Democratic party. If elected he promises fidelity in the discharge of and strict attention to the duties of the office. aug6-dtn

We are authorized to announce the name of C. M. Payne as a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer of Fulton county, subject to a Democratic nomination. aug2—dtdn

Editors Constitution; Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination.
aug3—dtdn WM. McMILLEN.

Editors Constitution; Please announce the name of John P. Mayes as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination. TAX PAYERS.
july28—dtdn

FOR TAX RECEIVER.

Capt. A. G. Grier is announced as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Receiver, subject to the Democratic nomination. aug2—dtdn

We are authorized to announce Mr. A. J. Collier as a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver, subject to the Democratic nomination. aug1—dtdn

Maj. J. F. Edwards is a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, subject to the Democratic nomination. july28—dtdn

J. N. Langston is announced as a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver for Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.
july26—tdn

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

Samuel R. Hoyle is a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector for Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.
aug2—dtdn

R. P. Tatum is announced as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector for Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.
july28—dtdn

Jesse C. Holbrook is announced as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector for Fulton county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic party.
july19—dtdn

General W. S. Walker is announced as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, subject to nomination of the Democratic party.
july13—dtf

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible] announced as a candidate for re-[illegible] Clerk of the Superior Court [illegible] to the Democratic nomina-[illegible]

W. [illegible] S. Holliday [illegible] Court of Fulton county [illegible] nomination.

FOR ORDINARY OF DEKALB COUNTY.

W. R. Webster is a candidate for the office of Ordinary of DeKalb county, subject to the Democratic nomination aug8-d&w3t

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Major John F. Jones, of Coweta, is a candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the Democratic nomination. may28—dtd

Colonel H. J. Sprayberry is announced as a candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the Democratic nomination. nov3-dtde

FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Colonel W. J. Magill is hereby announced as a candidate for the office of Comptroller General, subject to the Democratic nomination.
july22—dtf

Col. Peterson Thweatt is a candidate for the office of Comptroller General, subject to a Democratic nomination. june5—dtde

Thompson Allan, Esq., is a candidate for Comptroller General, subject to Democratic nomination, by which he is pledged to abide. may8—dtde

General Lafayette McLaws is announced as a candidate for Comptroller General of the State, subject to the Democratic nomination. dec29—dtf

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.
Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. aug14-d&w3m.

Office Furniture.

OVER 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 different styles of Desks, Office Chairs in full stock. For sale by L. B. DAVIS, Agent.
aug15-d1w

OFFICE OF

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON'S,

Improved Mercantile Agency,

Room No. 11, Second Floor,

James' Bank Block,

WHITEHALL STREET.

aug15-d1w

READ HOUSE,

Fronting Passenger Depot,

CHATTANOOGA..................TENNESSEE

JNO. T. READ, Proprietor.
apr5—dtf

POSTPONED

United States Mashal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Robertson & Hudson, in the following case, to-wit:

Robetson & Hudson versus Lawshe & Purtell.

I have levied upon, as the property of Lawshe & Purtell, part of land lots No. 149 and 148, in the 14th District, Fulton county, State of Georgia, commencing at the corner of land lots 171, 172, 149 and 150 and running North along the land line 797 feet to a stake corner on R. Touchstone's land, thence East 3,397 feet to a stake on Green's Ferry road, thence Southeastwardly along said road 288 feet to a stake, thence along New street west of south 625 feet to a stake, thence west 3,203 feet to the beginning, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in September next

between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, July 6th, 1872.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
aug1-doaw3t United States Marshal.

POSITIVE SALE.

Closing Out to Give up Business!

HAVING determined to give up the Retail Business, and confine ourselves exclusively to the Whole sale, we will clear out our entire stock of Goods during the next few weeks.
The Store will be given up, and all the Goods will be sold out, without reserve, and REGARDLESS OF FIRST COST!

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS ARE OFFERED IN

Every Description of Dry Goods!

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

Worth of Boots and Shoes,
Positively at what they Cost at the Factory.

We will not attempt to quote prices, but promise all who are in want of Goods, and will favor us with a call, that they will not go away without buying.

Fine Show Cases, Mirrors, and some Store Furniture for Sale Cheap.

WILLIAM RICH & CO.,
JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
aug11—dtf Nos. 7 and 9 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., near Railroad.

The Scofield Rolling Mill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Merchant & Bar Iron, Fish Bar, Spikes, Bolts, Nuts, etc.

LARGE STOCK constantly on hand, and orders promptly filled.

Re-Rolled Iron Rails,

Warranted equal to any made.

A limited quantity of NEW RAILS made on short notice.

Southern Railroad Men

Are especially invited to call at our Works and examine the quality of our RAILS and the way that they are manufactured. Capacity of the Works,

15,000 TONS PER ANNUM.

We are now making about half this quantity

Office and Warehouse at the Works.

ATLANTA, GA., August 10, 1872. aug11-dtilljan1

OFFICE

Great Southern Freight Line,

CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 20, 1872.

PATRONS OF GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE, via CHARLESTON, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that they will have the benefit of the lowest rates published and in operation by any competing route.

J. M. SELKIRK,
july25—d1m Superintendent Great Southern Freight Line.

E. HOWARD & CO.'S

KEY AND STEM WINDING

WATCHES

E. B. FLOYD,

Successor to Sharp & Floyd,

Southern Agent.

This is beyond a shadow of doubt the finest and most reliable Railroad time keeper that has ever been made. Our arrangements are such that we can supply them on better terms than any house in the South—keeping at all times a large supply in Gold and Silver cases, and giving E. Howard & Co.'s own, as well as our guarantee, for long time, with each Watch sold. Our House is Headquarters in the South for these Watches. All parties who purchase from us can rely upon getting a genuine Howard Watch, and an accurate timepiece.

E. B. FLOYD,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler, Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—All parties at a distance who Order the Howard Watch from us please say which paper they saw our Advertisement in. may24—d2m

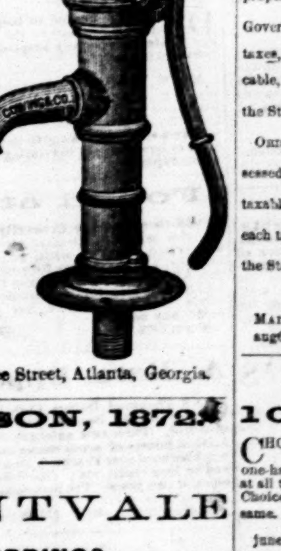
W. L. WADSWORTH. CHAS. WYNN, N.Y.

W. L. WADSWORTH & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware.

Also, a Large Stock of Stoves and House Furnishing Goods,
OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

FRANKLIN & EICHBERG,



Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Hollow-ware and Tin, Copper, Zinc, Sheet Iron and Tinner's finding.
Practical STEAM, GAS FITTERS and PLUMBERS.
Large variety of PUMPS—RAMS, STEAM GAS FITTING and PLUMBING MATERIAL on hand.
28 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
july25—dtf

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, July 25, 1872.

Pursuant to [illegible] Tax Act, approved January 1[illegible], 1872, [illegible] the Governor with the assistance of the Comptroller General, to assess [illegible] per centage on the taxable property as will produce, in the estimate of the Governor, the sum of $500,000, exclusive of specific taxes, and, after approximating, as nearly as practicable, the amount in value of all taxable property in the State, as exhibited in the Tax Digests, it is

ORDERED, That four-tenths of one per cent, be assessed and collected upon the amount of the value of taxable property returned by or assessed against each tax-payer, and upon the value of all property in the State subject to taxation *ad valorem*.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.
MADISON BELL, Comptroller General.
aug6—d30t

SEASON, 1872.

MONTVALE

SPRINGS,

Blount County, East Tennessee.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT

For the invalid and pleasure-seeker,

Will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors

May 15th, 1872.

THE most beneficial results attending the use of these waters, in functional derangements of the LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, and SKIN, and the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, attest the

MEDICAL PROPERTIES

Of the Waters.

SITUATED AT THE BASE OF THE

CHILHOWEE MOUNTAINS,

It presents the strongest attractions both to the

INVALID AND THE PLEASURE-SEEKER.

No less on account of its pure invigorating atmosphere and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, than of the

RESTORATIVE POWERS OF ITS WATERS.

Such provision has been made for the

Comfort of Visitors,

That the Proprietor confidently promises

Satisfaction to his Guests.

DAILY STAGES,

WITH MAIL AND PASSENGERS,

Run between Maryville, the terminus of the Railroad from Knoxville, and the Springs; distance nine miles over good roads.
Tickets to the Springs and return, can be obtained at all prominent points. Board per month for May and June, $45 00; for July, August and September, $60 00; for three months $150 00.
Address for descriptive pamphlets, etc.,
JOS. L. KING, Proprietor,
Montvale Springs.
Refer to Dr. J. P. Logan, Rev. J. S. Wilson, D. D., Hon. John H. James, Mayor, R. J. Lowry, Esq., Cox & Hill, Maj. Jas. Williams, Colonel L. P. Grant. june11—dtf

Just Received,

100,000 FEET

CHOICE Southwestern Dry Plank, one to one and one-half inch. We have arrangements to keep at all times supplied with the above desirable lumber. Choice buyers are invited to call and examine the same.
MERRIAM, JONES & CO.
june 2-dtf

Housewives, Know Your Interest.

JELLY TUMBLERS 60 to 75 cents per dozen.
The best KNOWN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS, from $2 00 to $3 00 per dozen, at
HENRY SELTZER'S,
aug8—d6t Broad street.

S. B. OATMAN

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOE STORE from 51 Whitehall street, to the

Old Blue Front, on Broad Street,

next door to THE CONSTITUTION office, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers.
aug8—d1w

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

TERRA COTTA WORKS,

—SUCH AS—

Window Caps,

Enrichments for Cornice, such as

BRACKETS, MEDALLION,

and everything in the Architectural line. Also,

CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES,

Flower Pots, Statuary, Etc., Etc.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

SEWER PIPE

from 3 inches to 20 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction.
may11—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

WM. C. ALEXANDER, President.

HENRY B. HYDE, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice Presidents.

Purely Mutual—Dividends Annual

NO RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL.

Cash Assets, $18,000,000. Annual Income, $8,000,000.

NEW BUSINESS IN 1869, 1870 AND 1871,

Larger than that of any other Company in the World!

NEW BUSINESS IN 1872:

One Million Dollars a Month

More than for same period last year.

Its assets are invested in the most solid securities—

Real Estate in New York	$ 2,250,000	Cash in Bank	1,300,000
Mortgages on Real Estate	10,000,000	United States Bonds	1,300,000

On all which your Policy is a Mortgage!!

The Dividends for 1872, will be nearly $1,500,000.

E. PLATT, General Agent,
july3—d3m NO. 1 KIMBALL HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.

GREELEY AND GRANT

Are dividing the Radical party, and a good deal is said about the

KU-KLUX BILL.

—BUT—

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

FORSYTH STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

ARE FOLLOWING THE GOOD OLD

Democratic Plan

Of doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, by building up

SOUTHERN TRADE.

And are now offering to the Merchants and Planters,

4,000 bags Yellow Corn,	100 barrels Rye Flour,
2,500 bags Mixed Corn,	Bacon, Lard, S. C. Hams,
2,500 bags Choice White Corn,	50 barrels Whisky,
4,000 bushels Choice Oats,	20 barrels Pure Apple Vinegar,
200 bales Western Hay,	250 bags Virginia Salt,
500 barrels Flour—assorted brands,	250 boxes Starch—best brands,

100 barrels Hydraulic Cement.

ARE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

"THE HOWARD LIME."

Which is acknowledged to be the very best that is made in the State, and will supply Contractors and Dealers at LOWEST PRICES.

Country Produce.

Butter, Eggs, Feathers, Fruits, etc.

Fresh Corn Meal Received Daily.

We are prepared to handle 250,000 BUSHELS WHEAT, and invite Consignments, which shall have best attention.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,
General Commission Merchants.
Atlanta, Georgia, June 9, 1872.—6m

The Great Southern Freight and

PASSENGER ROUTE to and from NEW YORK,

VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

ONE of the following first-class, Side-Wheel Steamships will sail from Savannah and New York, during the summer, every

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

And during the Fall, Winter and Spring months every

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, viz;

Leo, Virgo, General Barnes, Herman Livingston, Rapidan, San Salvador, San Jacinto, and Magnolia.

These Steamships are Superior to any vessels on the SOUTHERN COAST are fitted up with large and airy STATEROOMS. The Steward's Department supplied with every seasonable luxury the New York and Savannah markets afford, are complete in all their Appointments, and offer greater inducements to Travelers in the way of SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY than any vessels afloat, particularly for Ladies and Families.

Fare from Atlanta to New York $37 50, which includes MEALS and STATEROOMS on board the Steamer and Omnibus and Baggage transfer at Savannah.
CHILDREN under 7 years of age FREE. SUPERIOR SLEEPING CARS with double berths on all night Trains.
The very close connection at SAVANNAH enables this Route to transport Through Freight to Atlanta and other points [illegible] from New York, and at as LOW RATES as any Competing Route.
For Passage Tickets and other information, apply to [illegible] H. Porter at Union Ticket office, Union Car Shed Building, Atlanta.
Observe the difference in Fare in favor of this [illegible] all rail route and time.
[illegible]

Through Tickets by any all rail route.......... [illegible]
Three nights [illegible]
Nine meals on the way... [illegible]

Passengers in clubs will NOTE this DIFFERENCE [illegible]
july2—d2m GEO. A. [illegible]

TURNIP SEED.

Fresh and Genuine from best Eastern Growers.

A FULL STOCK,

NOW in store and to arrive, of Ruta Baga, white and yellow; Purple Top, strap leaf, Globe, Flat Dutch Globe, Flat Dutch, Cow Horn, and all other improved standard varieties, and selling at very lowest Cash Prices.
Now is the time to buy you supply—you will soon have to sow.
The Fruit Season is also at hand, and those expecting to enjoy and save their fruit should be supplied with

Peach and Apple Parers, Cider Mills and Wine Presses.

I have on hand, 200 Celebrated Lighting PEACH PARERS, 150 Celebrated Lightning APPLE PARERS.
Also, Two Cases of the combined Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer.
50 Hutchenson's Single Cider Mills and Presses, and a sufficient supply of Double Mills, for those who wish to make cider on a large scale.
Descriptive price lists sent on application.
J. BEN WILSON,
(Successor to Echols and Wilson,
july4—d12m Broad street, by the Bridge, Atlanta, Ga.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

RE-ORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

—VIA—

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND!

AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,

—AND THE—

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is first-class

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Trains.

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all main terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Mobile and Atlanta, passengers connect with the 2:45 P. M. train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route up Chesapeake Bay, having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel,

and the second night enjoy the luxurious accommodations of the Steamers of that line.

Passengers going via Bay Line should leave Atlanta on Morning Trains. The Dalton route—all rail—has two nights rail travel, so has their Bay Line route, while we have only one.

THROUGH TICKETS to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points South. Also, full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to attractive Summer Resorts.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all desirable information, apply to the following named agents of the line:
T. LYONS, Agent; M. J. O'CONNOR, Traveling Agent, Augusta; A. C. LADD, Agent, Atlanta; BEN HOCK, Southern Agent, Montgomery, Alabama.

A. POPE,
june14—dtf General Passenger Agent.

The Daily Constitution.

CONNUBIALITIES.

For wedlock's bond I never sigh;
In freedom's light I love to bask me;
I wouldn't marry 'em—not I—
If twenty duchesses should ask me!
I never yearned for worldly pelf,
I love to dwell alone and humble;
To sew my buttons on myself,
And when I prick my fingers—grumble.
I own there's one occasion, though,
When even my contentment fails,
I do not like the girls I know
To go and marry other males!

I know I should be quite at sea
At aught beyond a mild flirtation;
And nursing "cherubs" is, to me,
A most unpleasant occupation.
Till true love's course shall smoothly run,
And while unfettered hearts are plenty,
It may be sweet to cherish one—
But I prefer to worship twenty!
But, ah! the even rosy glow
Of my contentment sadly pales
When any of the girls I know
Will go and marry other males!

From gout I'm not entirely free—
But gout befits my social station;
I'm older than I used to be—
But that's the case with all creation;
So, why the damsels I adore,
Although they smile upon me sweetly,
Will go and fancy some one more,
Is what perplexes me completely!
Perhaps I feel no crushing blow—
No gnawing pang my heart assails;
But still I hate the girls I know
To go and marry other males!

A Card to the Republicans of Fulton County.

A meeting of the Republicans was called by Mr. H. P. Farrow on the 12th instant for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention to meet in this city on the 21st instant. As usual in such cases, the Atlanta ring made a desperate effort to maintain their tottering fortune, and a desperate effort alone could save them. Mr. John Conley was called to the chair, he being once opposed to this ring. All things being in order, the next thing to be done was the selection of delegates. Farrow moved that a committee of seven be appointed for this purpose. R. T. Simons moved as a substitute that the convention now present nominate by ballot—the six highest at the poll to be the delegates. The vote was taken, and was by impartial persons decided that Simons' substitute was carried. Simons called for a division which Shad decided out of order, so the ring prevailed by Shad's decision. (Ah, Shad, you sold out cheap) Shad appointed the committee, which, of course, H. P. Farrow was made chairman as per agreement. R. T. Simons was, by the grace of J. L. Dunning, nominated upon said committee, though declining to serve, not willing to wear a collar marked one side Potash Farrow, on the other Jim Atkins.

Republicans, if this Atlanta ring is permitted to dictate to the State at large, then we need no conventions; let Potash and Jim Atkins run the machine.

Shall this continue? This is for the Republicans to dispassionately consider. James L. Dunning said the Republicans were not capable of selecting delegates or other officers, they being ignorant, not knowing what was best for them, that the Atlanta ring should be heard and obeyed. I, as a Georgia Republican, cannot nor will not wear the collar now being prepared for Republican necks, marked upon one side, "Potash Farrow," and on the other "Jim Atkins."

R. T. SIMONS.

A Card From Thomas N. Loyd.

Editors Constitution: It is well known here that I. E. Loyd, who is my brother, attended the recent Democratic State Convention as Alternate-Delegate from this county, and after participating in its deliberations, he comes out in a letter published in the Atlanta Sun, and declares himself for Grant.—Well, I entertain no feelings of animosity against my brother, I. E. Loyd, for turning Radical; he has the right to vote for who he pleases, but I feel deeply mortified at the course he has taken, politically. He has inflicted a political wound upon his brothers and friends here, that we all deeply regret. But we hope a generous public will view it in a generous light—knowing that man is a fallible being and prone to do wrong. It looks hard that a man should suffer shame and disgrace, politically, on account of his brother. The point I wish to make, is this: About the time I. E. Loyd's letter came out in the Atlanta Sun, my name was sent in a petition, by some of my friends here, almost without my knowledge or consent, to the Government authorities in Atlanta, for the appointment of Notary Public in my District, and I have understood that the question was asked, was I brother to I. E. Loyd; and after learning that I was, they gave the appointment to another. Well, I am glad that they did not give me the appointment, for I did not want the office; and those who know me best, can testify that I am not an office-seeker. If I was, my aspirations would be for a higher office. I am a native Georgian. I love the land that gave me birth. I feel proud to-day, that my native State has thrown off the Radical yoke, and I hope that she will roll up such a majority, at the polls in November, for Horace Greeley, that the Grant administration party will be killed too dead to skin.

THOMAS N. LOYD.

Ratification Meeting.

Quite a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held by the Democracy of Glynn, on Thursday evening, the 1st inst. Able and patriotic speeches, supporting the State and National nominees of the party, were made by Colonels John L. Harris, Jno. W. R. Pope, and S. C. DeBruhl. The Democracy of Glynn are beginning the campaign in lively earnest.

The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Glynn county hail the nomination of Gov. Smith by the Convention at Atlanta, as the harbinger of a return to honest and patriotic principles, from the entire absence of which, in our radical officials from Ex-Gov. Bullock to J. F. Rowe, Ex-Ordinary of this county; no portion of the State has suffered as much as the county of Glynn, that we heartily ratify his nomination and pledge ourselves to use every effort to secure his election.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to call a meeting at the stand near the City Hall, and that all of our citizens, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, be requested to attend.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Seaport Appeal and THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

GORDON COUNTY.

Courts, Etc.—The County for Johnson for Congress.

CALHOUN, GA., August 13, 1872.

Editors Constitution: The Superior Court is now in session, Hon. C. D. McCutchen presiding with an ability and fidelity which will ere long mark him as one of the best Judges in the State.

The case of A. R. Johnson vs. Joseph Pulliam, et al., is now being tried. One day and a half consumed already, and it will perhaps take another day to close the testimony. There are near sixty witnesses, and these witnesses are all to ascertain one isolated fact—was Johnson capable of contracting his land on the 7th of August, 1863. There have been three mistrials.

The different Militia Districts of this county through delegates, held a convention this day. There were thirty-one delegates. Twenty-nine of the delegates were for J. A. W. Johnson, of Dalton, for Congress. So the delegates of this county are for Johnson.

Corn crops beyond description.

GORDON.

South Carolina News.

W. M. Kerr, of Yorkville, has been appointed United States Deputy Marshal.

Spartanburg Female College, has been purchased for an Orphan House.

The people of Greenwood, subscribed $85,000 to the capital stock of the Greenwood and Augusta Railroad.

Laurens county reports splendid crop prospects.

They kill rattlesnakes in corn crops in Bennettsville.

Alabama News.

Judge T. F. Leake, of Montgomery is dead.

Eufaula has received four new bales of cotton.

They gather caterpillars in Barbour county by the basket full.

Montgomery is receiving new goods for the fall and winter trade.

On account of ill health Sidney Herbert, is compelled to vacate the editorial chair of the Troy Messenger.

Reading Notices.

IT IS A MARK of the unsuccessful man that he invariably locks his stable door when, the horse has been stolen. This sort of wisdom never thinks about bodily health until it is gone. But just as much as any disease has become seated, the power of the system to resist and throw it off is weakened; hence time is all important. For dyspepsia, all diseases of the liver, stomach, skin and kidneys, and all that begin in vitiated blood, do not wait until the trouble is confirmed, but attack it by a timely use of Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters. aug13 4w

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET. oct2—d1y New York.

Educational.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE MISSES LANE, No. 49 West 48th Street, New York city, will re-open their BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, on Monday, September 23d. For circular or reference apply by mail, or to J. F. BOZEMAN, M. D., of this city. july23—d2m

THE Board of Trustees of the Miller Agricultural Foundation in the University of Virginia, will proceed, on the 18th of September next, to nominate a "Professor of Scientific and Practical Agriculture," (embracing Natural History) to be elected by the Board of Visitors. The emoluments of the Professorship will be a salary of $2,000, house rent $300, and the tuition fees of the school to the amount of $1,000, should they reach that sum. Candidates for the position will send their application and testimonials to Chas. S. Venable, Chairman of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. R. T. W. Duke, Sec'y of the Miller Board of Trustees. july30—d2aw4w

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL,
BALTIMORE, M. D.

THE next Annual Session of this institution will begin October 1st, 1872, and continue five months. The Clinical advantages of the School are unsurpassed.
Fees, including Dissection and Hospital Tickets, $65.
For CATALOGUES containing full particulars apply to Prof. CHAS. W. CHANCELLOR, Dean. july24—d&w1w Baltimore, Md.

ROANOKE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution, located at Salem, Va., will open its next session with a full Corps of Professors, on the 4TH of SEPTEMBER.

ENTIRE EXPENSE FOR A TEN MONTHS' SESSION:
By Boarding in Private Families $230 00
" " College and Boarding House 200 00
" " Clubs 150 00
aug3-deod1m D. F. BITTLE, President.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville.

THE session commences on October 1st. The Institution embraces an Academic Department, and Departments of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. For Catalogues, apply to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. CHAS. S. VENABLE, Chairman of the Faculty. aug2—d2taw1m

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE, ATHENS, GA.,
MRS. A. E. WRIGHT, Principal,

WILL open on the 11th day of September, 1872, with a full corps of Teachers.

For circulars and further information, apply to Principal, or to JOHN H. NEWTON, President,

LAMAR COBB, Secretary Board of Trustees. aug11-d4w—sun&wednes

Wesleyan Female College, MACON, GEORGIA.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION WILL begin October 7th, 1872.

For Catalogues containing full information, address REV. E. H. MYERS, D. D., or C. W. SMITH, Secretary Faculty. aug9-dtoct7

Monroe Female College.

THE NEXT ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will begin AUGUST 26th, 1872.

The College edifice has been refitted, the Lecture and Assembly Rooms supplied with new Furniture, the Campus enlarged, an observatory constructed and other important appliances secured.

For further particulars apply to
R. T. ASBURY, President of the Faculty,
or J. S. LAWTON, M. D., President Board of Trustees.
ANDREW DUNN, Secretary.

Forsyth, Ga., August 7th, 1872—d9w

Life Association of America.

ST. LOUIS, JULY 30TH, 1872.

BY ORDER of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association, at the office of the corporation in the city of St. Louis, on Monday the 26th day of August next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the adoption of the same.
JAS. H. BRITTON, President.
W. HANLEY, Secretary
aug1-d5t—1st-5th-12th-19th-26th.

Proposals for the Construction OF THE Texas & Pacific Railway.

PROPOSALS will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company at Marshall, Texas, for the Grading, Bridging, Tieing and Tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas and Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 155 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of Houston and Texas Central Railroad, near Sherman, 156 miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, 68 miles.

The Grading and Bridging will be let in one mile sections; the Tracklaying by the mile; the Ties by the one thousand and upwards.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the Grading, Bridging and and Tieing extends from sixty days to nine months.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and in letting the work will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding; and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, Estimates and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting, on the 50 miles west of Longview.

Address until September 20th, Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date Marshall, Texas.
aug13-d2w G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

Shepard, Baldwin & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LIQUORS AND TOBACCOS,
No. 11 Decatur Street,
Opposite Kimball House,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
aug13-dtf

YOUR CITY TAX IS NOW DUE. WALK UP AND SETTLE!

ATLANTA, GA., August 10, 1872.

All persons residing or transacting business in the city are hereby notified that the general tax for the present year is now due, and I am ready to receive the same. I can be found at my office, at the City Hall, from 8 to 12, A. M., and from 3 to 6, P. M. Pay at once and save trouble and costs.
aug11-d1w J. H. FRANKLIN, City Tax Collector.

Railroads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leaves Augusta .... 8.00 o'clock, A. M
Leaves Atlanta .... 8.15 " A. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 5.40 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta .... 5.30 " P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leaves Augusta .... 6.20 " P. M
Leaves Atlanta .... 6.00 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 6.45 " A. M
Arrives at Augusta .... 6.40 " A. M

Accommodation Train.
Leaves Atlanta .... 5 45 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain .... 5 45 A. M
Arrives Atlanta .... 8 00 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain .... 8 15 P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
Leaves Atlanta .... 1:00 A M
Leaves Macon .... 8:50 A M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 2:15 P M
Arrives at Macon .... 7:20 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta .... 4:10 P M
Leaves Macon .... 10:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 6:06 P M
Arrives at Macon .... 9:25 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.
Leaves Atlanta .... 10:00 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga .... 5:08 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.
Leaves Atlanta .... 8:30 A. M
Arrive at Chattanooga .... 3:50 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.
Leaves Chattanooga .... 4:45 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 12:20 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.
Leaves Chattanooga .... 5:50 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 1:10 P. M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.
Leaves Atlanta .... 5:00 P. M
Arrives at Dalton .... 10:60 P. M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.
Leave Atlanta at .... 2:45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at .... 8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah .... 8:35 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.
Leave Rome .... 7:15 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston .... 8:30 A. M.
Leave Kingston .... 9:00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome .... 10:00 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.
Leave Rome .... 8:30 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston .... 10:00 P. M.
Leave Kingston .... 1:50 P. M.
Arrive at Rome .... 3:05 P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, JULY 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M	10:00 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	3:50 P M	5:08 A M
Arrive Nashville	12 50 A M	1:05 P M
Arrive McKenzie	8.30 A M	8:30 P M
Arrive Memphis	2:10 P M	2:25 A M
Arrive Little Rock		6:30 P M
Arrive Hickman	12:30 P M	12:01 A M
Arrive Union City	10:30 A M	10:30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00 m'dt
Arrive St. Louis	10:15 P M	9:50 A M
Arrive Louisville	8:40 A M	9:55 P M

ALBERT B. WRENN, Southeast Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.
Leaves Griffin .... 1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan .... 3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan .... 7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin .... 9 47 A M
Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)
Leaves Atlanta .... 7 18 A. M
Arrives at West-Point .... 11 42 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)
Leaves West-Point .... 3 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 7 50 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)
Leaves Atlanta .... [illegible]
Arrives at West-Point .... [illegible]

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—
Leaves West Point ....
Arrives at Atlanta ....

Air-Line Rail
Leave Atlanta ....
Arrive at End of Track ....
Leaves End of Track ....
Arrive at Atlanta ....

"THE FARMERS' CHOICE" FERTILIZER.

Containing the elements of plant food in the most natural proportions.

It is perfectly deodorized, quick in action, permanent in effect and unsurpassed in mechanical condition.

MANUFACTURED BY
C. H. Stockell & Co., Nashville. Tenn
FOR SALE BY
ANDERSON & WELLS
No. 20 Alabama Street,
ATLANTA .... GEORGIA.
feb23—dtf

ACCOMMODATION
AT BRISTOL—GOODSON,
VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.

FOR a few families who may be seeking a cooler atmosphere among the mountains during the summer months, by Mrs. Whitten, on reasonable terms. Parties desiring board will apply at once by letter. References exchanged.
jun25—d2m MRS. C. WHITTEN

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 Wall Street, Kimball House,
ATLANTA, GA.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to receive money on deposit from Courts, Corporations, Capitalists, Public institutions, business men, executors administrators, treasurers agents, persons unaccustomed to business and others, payable on demand, and allow such interest as may be agreed on.
W. L. GORDON, President.
J. M. WILLIS, Cashier.
(ED. HOLLAND, Teller.)
july3—d3m

CHANGE OF NAME.

THE ROME HOTEL, J. A. Stansbury, Proprietor, located near the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landing and convenient to the business portion of town, on the corner of Broad and South Street, formerly known as the Tennessee House, was closed last October for the purpose of being refitted. The work has been completed and the House is now ready for the reception of guests, to afford every comfort that is to be found in the BEST HOTELS of the country.
feb29—jan29-dtf J. A. STANSBURY.

RICHARDSON'S CROWN SHERRY!

Imported direct from Cadiz, Spain, for sale by REDWINE & FOX, Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets,
march20—deodly Atlanta, Ga.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP

is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary Soap, buy it, you will use no other. Grocers have it.
Atlanta Jobbers Wholesale Agents.
may16—d3m

A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT FOR SALE.

THAT LOT AND RESIDENCE recently occupied by Hon. Jared I. Whitaker, on the corner of Washington and Jones streets, will be sold by the undersigned on private terms.

The Residence contains six rooms, conveniently arranged with ample closets. On the lot are three outhouses consisting of servants' house, store room, etc., and a convenient stable for one horse and cow.

The lot measures 115 feet on Washington and 210 feet on Jones streets.

In point of elevation, beauty of surroundings, good neighborhood, society, and proximity to the business portions of the city, it is, in my opinion, superior to any residence locality now offered for sale in this city.
L. P. GRANT,
Office, Atlanta and West Point Railroad,
may28—dtf Railroad Block.

LUMBER!
MERRIAM, JONES & CO.,

HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large stock of Dry and Green Lumber, of all the varieties appertaining to the trade, together with

White Pine Doors,
WINDOWS AND BLINDS.

To all of which they would respectfully call the attention of Builders and others.

Prices as low as the market will admit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Yard and office next below Willingham Building, Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. apr14—dtf

$1,000,000.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,
At Louisville, Ky.

BY authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In the great hall of the Public Library Building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, Septembr 28, 1872

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash		$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash		50,000
1		$25,000 Cash
1		20,000 "
1		15,000 "
1		10,000 "
1		9,000 "
1		8,000 "
1		7,000 "
1		6,000 "
1		5,000 "
1		4,000 "
1		3,000 "
4 Gifts of $2,000 each		8,000 "
15 "	1,000 "	15,000 "
20 "	900 "	18,000 "
21 "	800 "	16,800 "
25 "	700 "	17,500 "
35 "	600 "	21,000 "
45 "	500 "	22,500 "
50 "	400 "	20,000 "
60 "	300 "	18,000 "
100 "	200 "	20,000 "
612 "	100 "	61,200 "

Total, 1,000 Gifts, all cash...$500,000

The Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of Tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the Officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done:

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C., Leb'n Dis.
Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dist.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, Founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILIP JUDGE of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres. 2d National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short Line Railroad.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Public Library Building,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice-President.
JNO. S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS' & DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.
july13-dwed&sa8t&weow4t

M. N. ROGERS. W. B. GRUBBS

M. N. ROGERS & CO.,
(Successors to Rogers, Morgan & Grubbs,)
Manufacturers and Jobbers
—OF—
Men's, Boy's and Youths'
CLOTHING,
444 and 446 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

DEALERS are invited to inspect our stock. Our TRADE is confined to the COTTON STATES, our Goods are especially adapted to the wants of the Southern people.

MR. W. T. BURGE, late Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., is connected with us, will be glad to see his former patrons and friends.

Orders solicited. We give those who favor us with their orders the right to return goods not satisfactory at our expense. july14—d3m

Found at Last.

THE cheapest place in the city to buy your Groceries is No. 64 Decatur street, where you will always find what you want, (high prices and credit excepted.) Come and see for yourself, and bring your POCKET BOOK with you, and I assure you that you will be well paid for your trouble. I will deliver all goods in the city FREE, but positively will not credit any one.
W. C. HUGHEN.
May 1, 1872. apr11—d6m

A Rare Opportunity.

ONE Thousand Dollars Cash will secure a very nice House. Become your own landlords and save rent. Three new substantially built and well finished houses of seven rooms each in good central neighborhood near Peachtree street, will be sold low and on long credit, viz: One-third cash, balance in one and two years. For particulars apply to
T. G. HEISWALD,
june19—june11—dtf 170 West Mitchell Street.

EXCURSION

Tickets, Atlanta to New York and Return, by Charleston, S. C., $45 00. Good until October 15th. 1872.

aug6—d3w

CIVIL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
—AT THE—
RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.
aug6-d1m

THE KENNESAW HOUSE,
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

HAS still Forty Rooms left, (neatly furnished) for Summer Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Hops and amusements.
FLETCHER & FRAYER, Proprietors.
W. E. OLDS, Assistant.
june13—dtf

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BOOK
EVERY CITIZEN WANTS IT

Also, for Campaign Goods, address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, or New York. july18—d&w3m

DR. J. H. LOW,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO
Austell's New Building,
Corner of Pryor and Decatur Streets.
aug10—d1w

SIMMONS & CLOUGH ORGAN CO.'S IMPROVED CABINET ORGANS
—AND—



Grand Combination Organs,

FITTED WITH THE NEWLY INVENTED
Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tubes,

An invention having a most important bearing on the future reputation of Reed Instruments, by means of which the quantity or Volume of tone is very largely increased, and the quality of tone rendered Equal that of the Best Pipe Organs of the Same Capacity.

Our celebrated "Vox Celeste," "Louis Patent," "Vox Humana," "Wilcox Patent," "Octave Coupler, the charming "Cello" or "Clarionet" Stops, and all the Late Improvements can be obtained only in these Organs.

Thirty-five Different Styles, for the Parlor and the Church. The best Material and Workmanship. Quality and Volume of tone Unequaled.

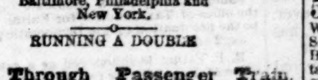
Prices $50 to $500. Factory and Warerooms, corner 6th and Congress streets, Detroit, Michigan. (Established in 1850. Agents wanted in every county. Address
july17—d2m SIMMONS & CLOUGH ORGAN CO., Detroit, Mich'gan.



HOFFMIRE, KELSEY & CORNWELL.
(SUCCESSORS TO A. CHRISTIAN.)

MANUFACTURERS of Christian's Patent Spring Horses, Perambulators, Carriages, Cabs, Rocking Horses, Propellers, Sleighs, etc.
Manufactory 87, 89, 91 and 93 Mangin street, N. Y. Warerooms, 65 MAIDEN LANE, Corner William street Write for Illustrated Catalogue. july19—d1m

The Great Southern
PASSENGER AND MAIL
ROUTE!



VIA
ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by [illegible]

Passengers can [illegible] their Baggage Checked [illegible] [illegible] and Atlanta [illegible] TO Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York

BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS
ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a
Splendid Line of Steamships
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
TO
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

F. P. LEE. J. W. HIGHTOWER

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE
Griffin, Georgia,
LEE & HIGHTOWER, Prop'tors

PERSONS visiting the Indian Springs, during the summer, will find it to their interest to call on us, in the way of the most pleasant route.

BETTER TURNOUTS

Careful Drivers and Quicker Time. We are prepared to furnish anything in the Livery line, at the shortest notice and reasonable terms.
april16—dtf

Sterling's Southern Series
—OF—
Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of this POPULAR SERIES; and as they are the only Purely Southern School Books offered in the market, we submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—GENTLEMEN: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave with me, such examination as the limited amount of leisure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of several public exhibitions, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While there ought not to be anything offensively sectional in our school literature, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the pages of these books so liberal a recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern independence will be soonest achieved by producing, as far as possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental, upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be pleased to see the books extensively used.
Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.
ATLANTA, GA., May 24, 1872.
J. W. BURKE & CO., Publishers,
aug3-dtf Macon, Georgia.

Great Bargain.

SEVERAL valuable and handsome RESIDENCE LOTS for sale low. Apply to
DR. F. S. SALTER,
Office on West Hunter Street,
Between Whitehall and Broad.
dec5-dtf

BARTOW HOUSE,
T. J. BRIDGES, Proprietor,
Cartersville .... Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style.
june9—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$10 made from 50 cents. Call and examine or 12 Samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N.Y.

$250 A MONTH easily made with Stencil and Key Check dies. Secure circular and samples, free. S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vermont.

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

AGENTS, we will pay you $40 per week in cash, if you will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address
F. A. ELLS & CO., Charlotte, Mich

5000 AGENTS wanted for our most attractive "GREELEY & BROWN" and "GRANT & WILSON" Campaign Charts. The best ones out. Send for Circular. Immense sales. Large profits HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty street, New York.

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer, exciting book, 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Agents Wanted for the Autobiography of HORACE GREELEY. A new illustrated edition, now ready. Get this the best and only edition written by himself and indorsed by the Tribune, and our 1872 CAMPAIGN MANUAL for all parties, just out, price $1 50. One Agent sold 80 in three days. Splendid Steel Portrait of Greeley, $1. $200 a month made selling the above.
E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 805 Broadway, N. Y

AGENTS WANTED FOR GOODSPEED'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN BOOK
EVERY CITIZEN WANTS IT.

Also for Campaign Goods. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis

DO NO FAIL while on your Summer Excursion North to secure one of the CELEBRATED IMPROVED

Stewart Cook Stoves!

With its special attachments, Roaster, Baker and Broiler. The Stove and Furniture carefully packed for safe shipment. Books sent on application.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
236 Water Street, New York.

WATER
BURNHAM'S
New Turbine is in general use throughout the U. S. A six inch. is used by the Government in the Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Its simplicity of construction and the power it transmits renders it the best water wheel ever invented. Pamphlet free.
N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.



Roanoke College, Salem, Va

Twentieth session begins Sept, 4th, 1872. Expenses for 10 months about $200. This embraces Board and Tuition, including Modern Languages, as well as all necessary incidental expenses. Special attention invited to unsurpassed location, salubrious climate, moral and intelligent community, thorough course of study, good conduct of students, etc. Students in attendance from 14 different States. Send for Catalogues, Circulars, etc., to Rev. D. F. BITTLE, D. D., President.

The Great South American JURUBEBA BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a physic which may give temporary relief to the sufferer for the first few doses, but which, from continued use brings Piles and kindred diseases to aid in weakening the invalid, nor is it a doctored liquor, which, under the popular name of "Bitters" is so extensively palmed off on the public as sovereign remedies, but it is a **most powerful Tonic and alterative**, pronounced so by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris, and has been long used by the regular physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

DR. WELLS' EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

retains all the medical virtues peculiar to the plant and must be taken as a permanent curative agent.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen! Unless relieved at once, the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, etc., etc.

Take JURUBEBA to cleanse, purify and restore the vitiated blood to healthy action.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach! Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness or lassitude.

Take it to assist Digestion without reaction, it will impart youthful vigor to the weary sufferer.

Have you a weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Take it to allay irritation and ward off tendency to inflammations.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You must procure instant relief or you are liable to suffering worse than death.

Take it to strengthen organic weakness or life becomes a burden.

Finally it should be frequently taken to keep the system in perfect health or you are otherwise in great danger of malarial, miasmatic or contagious diseases.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

HAS CURED DOES CURE WILL CURE INZA DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.
For Cure $1, (or Test Sample 25 cents,) by mail, Dr. E. F. HYATT, 246 Grand Street, New York.
aug14— feb26-d&w1y

State of Georgia, Fulton County.

NANCY ANDERSON, vs. GEORGE J. ANDERSON, } Fulton Superior Court, April Term, 1872. Libel for Divorce in said court.

IT appearing to the Court, by the return of the Sheriff, that George J. Anderson, the defendant in the above stated case, does not reside in said county of Fulton, and it also appearing that he does not reside in said State of Georgia. It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that service of said Libel be made on said George J. Anderson, by publication of this order in any public gazette in this State, once a month for four months previous to the next Term of this Court.

Granted by the Court.
THRASHER & THRASHER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court.
may5—dlam4m W. R. VENABLE, Clerk.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
VIA
CHARLESTON, S. C
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES



THREE TIMES A WEEK.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays



ELEGANT STATE-ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.

Sea Voyage Ten to Twelve Hours Shorter Via Charleston

Total Capacity 40,000 Bales Monthly.

The South Carolina Railroad Company,

And connecting Roads West, in alliance with the Fleet of Thirteen First-Class Steamships to the above Ports invite attention to the Quick Time and Regular Dispatch afforded to the business public in the Cotton States at the

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Offering facilities of Rail and Sea Transportation for Freight and Passengers not excelled in excellence or capacity at any other Port. The following splendid Ocean Steamers are regularly on the Line:

TO NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN, M. S. Woodhull, Commander.
CHAMPION, R. W. Lockwood, Commander.
CARLESTON, James Berry, Commander.
JAMES ADGER, T. J. Lockwood, Commander.
JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.
GEORGIA, S. Crowell, Commander.
SOUTH CAROLINA, T. J. Beckett, Commander.
CLYDE, J. Kennedy, Commander.
ASHLAND, —— Ingram, Commander.
WAGNER, HUGER & CO., WM. A. COURTENAY, Agents, Charleston, S. C.

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Steamships,

VIRGINIA, C. Hinckley, Commander.
GULF STREAM, Alex. Hunter, Commander.
SAILING DAYS—THURSDAYS.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent. Charleston, S. C.

TO BALTIMORE.

FALCON, Haine, Commander,
SEA GULL, Dutton, Commander.
MARYLAND, Johnson, Commanders.
Sailing Days—Every Fifth Day.
PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine Insurance one-half of 1 per cent

Through Bills of Lading and Through Tickets

Can be had at all the principal Railroad Offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

State-Rooms may be secured in advance, without extra charge, by addressing Agents of Steamships in Charleston, at whose offices, in all cases the Railroad Tickets should be exchanged and Berths assigned. The Through Tickets by this Route includes Transfers, Meals and State Room, while on Shipboard.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
GEORGIA RAILROAD,

And their connecting Lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid movement of Freight and Passengers between the Northern Cities and the South and West. Comfortable Night Cars, with the Holmes Chair, without extra Charge, have been introduced on the South Carolina Railroad. First-Class Eating Saloon at Branchville. On the Georgia Railroad First-Class Sleeping Cars.

Freight promptly transferred from steamer to day and night trains of the South Carolina Railroad. Close connection made with other roads, delivering freight at distant points with great promptness. The Managers will use every exertion to satisfy their Patrons that the Line VIA CHARLESTON cannot be surpassed in Dispatch and the Safe delivery of Good.

For further information, apply to J. M. SELKIRK, Sup't, Charleston, S. C., B. D. HASELL, General Agent, P. O. Box 4979, Office 317 Broadway, N. Y.; S. B. Pickens, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice President South Carolina Railroad, Charleston, S. C.
july4—eodtf

CHAS. APPLEBY. GEO. W. HELME.

APPLEBY & HELME
SUCCESSORS TO
L. APPLEBY'S SON,



MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF,
MACCOBOY, FRENCH RAPPEE, SCOTCH AND LUNDYFOOT SNUFFS
MACCOBOY AND FRENCH SNUFF FLOUR.
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF
SMOKING TOBACCOS, CIGARS, AND PURE POWDERED LICORICE.
133 WATER AND 85 PINE STREETS,
NEW-YORK.
WOOD, KETCHUM & CO.,
Commission Merchants and Purchasers of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, etc
oct5-1y NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Special and Important!!

PRIVATE BOADING HOUSE by Mrs. L. B. Davis, corner Forsyth and Peachtree streets.

GENTLEMEN, or gentlemen and ladies, at hotels, who wish PRIVATE BOARD IN A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, with cosy rooms, elegantly furnished, with excellent fare, or Transient Boarders, would do well to call on
L. B. DAVIS, General Agent,
No. 17 Whitehall Street,
Or at his residence, corner Forsyth and Peachtree Streets. june13—d6m

E. T. ENGLAND,

OF Atlanta, Georgia, representing Jehial, Reed & Co., wholesale dealers in FUR and WOOL HATS, etc., No 468 Broadway, New York. Orders for fall goods promptly filled. He will be glad to have his friends call when they go to New York to purchase goods. aug3—d3w

For PURITY AND STRENGTH
JOHN S. DUNHAM'S YEAST POWDER SAINT LOUIS.
It is Unequalled.
june9—deod3m

NEW HOLLAND SPRING,

ON AIR-LINE RAILROAD (1½ miles N. E Gainesville) Good Board and Lodging can be had at $8 00 per week, or $2 00 per day.
HENRY L. DAVIS & CO
P. S.—Excursion Train every Sunday—$1 00 round trip. july23—d1m

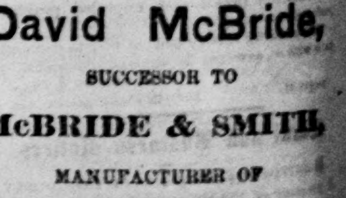
Fresh Turnip Seeds.

1,000 POUNDS Landreth's Fresh and Genuine Turnip Seeds daily expected, consisting of

Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga

White Ruta Baga, large white Pomeranean Globe, Red Top Flat Dutch, Hanover (Long French, etc.) Seven Top or Johnny Reb, Amber Globe, Large Cow Horn Ruta Baga now ready and ought to be planted early.

10 cases PEACH Parers now in store.
MARK W. JOHNSON,
july3—dtf Agricultural Warehouse, Broad street.



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SUCCESSOR TO
McBRIDE & SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CARRIAGES
PHAETONS,
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